THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 49. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

TO-DAY'S CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

THE VALEDICTORY OF SPEAKER COLFAX—THE ADJOURNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At 1·30 A. M. the Senate reopened its doors, after an hour spent in Executive Session.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) called up his bill providing that the act of this session to increase the duty on wool shall go into effect ten days after its passage. It was amended by striking out ten days, and inserting five days, and was then passed.

At 2 o'clock a recess was taken until 9 A. M.

On reassembling, Mr. Morrill (Me.) reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, without amendment, the joint resolution of the House for the erection of a new jail, which was passed.

After the transaction of several bills in relation to the District of Columbia, the number of members present being too small for the prosecution of business, a recess was taken for twenty minutes.

At the expiration of that time Mr. Foster again took the chair, and called the Senate to order.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Committee on Conference on the joint resolution to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers, made a report which was agreed to, in the same form as it passed the House.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up a bill for the relief of Thomas S. Burrow, which was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) called up his joint resolution for the reduction of the military reservation at Fort Riley, and a grant of land for bridge purposes in the State of Kansas, which was passed.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) called up a joint resolution for a survey for a bridge across the Potomac, which was passed.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) rose to correct an error in the report of the Associated Press. He saw that he was credited with moving to amend the resolution for the payment of the Tennessee Senators, by proposing that they shall be paid from the date of their admission. This was a proposition of Mr. Wilson's, he said, and not his own. He hoped the correction would be made a note by the reporter.

[Note.—The proposition referred to was brought before the Senate at midnight, just as the legislative session was being renewed after an executive session. Mr. Wilson made his motion before the gallery doors were opened. The reported inquired from those who were on the floor when it was made, and was misinformed.—REPORTER.]

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) complained that the Associated Press had totally ignored his existence and studiously avoided mentioning his name at all, except on two occasions, when it misrepresented him.

Several Senators who imagined themselves to have been deeply wronged by the reporters' failure to insert their names and speeches in the reports, rose, and were about to pay off the old scores of the present and previous sessions, but a providential circumstance intervened to save the reporters' feelings, which were not strong after so many night sessions.

There was but an hour and twenty minutes of the session left, and at 10·20 A. M., Mr. Foster, in the chair rose and said:—

Senators:—The final hour for the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress is near at hand, and as my official connection with this body will have terminated, I shall soon vacate the chair, to the end that you may elect a President of the Senate. Twelve years have elapsed since I was first honoded with a seat in this chamber. During this period great events of the most intense and painful interests to our country; events as imposing in their character, as conclusive in their teachings, as momentous in their consequences as any recorded in human history, have passed before us, in rapid succession.

Surely we have just reason for gratitude and thanksgiving to Almighty God that, hitherto, His hand has upheld us. For the last two years, by your favor, I have occupied the chair of the Senate. My grateful acknowledgments are due to you for the uniform courtesy which you have manifested towards me in the performance of such duties as have been devolved upon me. Occasional errors and mistakes, in the imperfection of our nature, are probably inevitable. No doubt I have committed my full share. My honest purpose has been to act fairly and impartially towards all.

I have wronged no one intentionally, and if at any time it has seemed otherwise, I sincerely regret it. In casting my eyes over the body, I recognize but four members who were here when I first entered the Senate. Since that time, eighteen of our number have been removed by death. These changes are admonitory, and must impress the mind with a sense of the fleeting and transitory character of this stage in our being. Though the greatest statesmen, the wisest Senators, speedily pass away as all men must, institutions founded on principles of right, truth, and justice, may remain till time shall be no longer.

May our Government rest on these same foundations; may this Senate ever maintain its early renown for courtesy, decorum, dignity, and all the proprieties and amenities which adorn the senatorial character; may you be called to do much to establish, and may you see established, harmonious and amicable relations between all portions of our country; may all causes of alienation and estrangement speedily be removed, and a spirit of concord and fraternal love be everywhere diffused, and ever abide in the hearts of all our people; may God preserve our republic, and make it a perpetual glory among the nations!

Senators—With feelings of the utmost respect and kindness towards you all, personally, I bid you farewell.

Mr. Foster then vacated the chair, and and Mr. Forney, the Secretary of the Senate, assumed the duties of presiding officer.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a President pro tem. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony nominated Benjamin F. Wade, Senator from Ohio, as President *pro tem.*, and Mr. Wade was elected, and was immediately escorted to the Chair by Mr. Foster.

On taking the chair Mr. Wade briefly returned his thanks to the Senate for the honor conferred upon him, and asked the indulgence of Senators, to overlook any mistakes that might arise from his want of familiarity with Parliamentary rules.

Mr. Anthony presented an order directing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the President of Mr. Wade's election as President *pro tem.*, and also an order to inform the House of Representatives of that fact. Both were agreed to.

Mr. Anthony here paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Foster, for the ability, courtesy, and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of Presiding Officer, and offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered to Hon. L. S. Foster, for the dignified, courteous, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair; and that the Secretary be requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to Mr. Foster.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) moved to take up the House joint resolution to repeal an act appointing commissions for the payment of loyal men for slaves enlisted in the army.

Mr. Trumbull, in the course of a few remarks on the subject of his resolution, said that a great many loyal men of the border States were opposed to the payment contemplated in the original act. Secessionists were applying for payment, and if that act was kept in force many of them would be paid. They were ready to make affidavits of their loyalty, if necessary. He read a letter from a Kentucky gentleman.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) called for the name of the author of that letter.

Mr. Trumbull said it was written by a Mr. Martin, and endorsed by the Hon. Samuel McKee of the other House.

Mr. Davis said neither the writer nor the endorser was entitled to the least credit or confidence.

Mr. Trumbull rose to call Mr. Davis to order for referring in this manner to a member of the House, but Mr. Harris moved an executive session, and the doors were closed at 11·10 A. M.

House of Representatives.

The House resumed, at 9 o'clock A. M., the proceedings of Saturday last. There were then but few members present.

On motion of Mr. Darling, the Senate bill releasing of William H. Webb, of New York, the iron-clad ship Dunderberg on his refunding the amount paid to him on account of his contract, was taken from the Speaker's table, and passed.

The business on the Speaker's table was resumed and disposed of, as follows:—

The Senate bill for the relief of James Fulton, Paymaster of the United States. Passed.

The Senate bill to provide for the exchange of certain public documents. Rejected.

The Senate bill allowing duties on foreign goods imported into the port at Albany, to be secured and paid at that place. Passed.

The Senate bill to extend to and for the benefit of Eliza Wells, letters patent issued to Henry A. Wells, of New York, for the improvement in hat bodies.

Mr. Harding (Ill.) moved to lay the bill on the table. No quorum voting on this motion, there was a call of the House, when 102 members, more than a quorum, answered to their names, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The motion to lay the bill on the table was withdrawn, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Laflin (N. Y.), the vote rejecting the Senate bill to provide for the exchange of certain public documents between the Government of the United States and foreign governments, was reconsidered and passed.

The Speaker presented a letter from the Clerk of the House, stating that in compliance with the resolution of Saturday, he had presented to the Secretary of State the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, with the certificate of the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate, showing that such act had been passed by two-thirds of both Houses; that it had been returned by the President with his objections; and that, on reconsideration, it had been passed by both Houses, in accordance with the Constitution.

Continued on the Fifth Page.]

FROM BALTIMORE.

Further Particulars of the Bank Defalcation, Etc.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Much excitement, ramifying all circles of society, has prevailed here since Saturday, in consequence of the revelation of a most serious defalcation in the Mechanics' National Bank of this city.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Callender, an Inspector of National Banks for the Government, arrived here, and proceeded to examine the books of this Bank. In the course of his investigations he soon discovered in the accounts of Samuel H. Wertz, general Bookkeeper, and John H. Rogers, Paying Teller, entries and alterations covering a large amount of money, supposed to reach over $300,000, of a fraudulent and deceptive nature, and running through a period of more than twenty-seven years. Both the parties named were arrested on Saturday, and conducted before Squire Hayward, who held them to bail in $10,000 each.

The announcement of this fact naturally created a profound sensation, and has been the theme of general conversation, to the exclusion of even the veto by the President of the Reconstruction bill. Groups and squads of people could be seen all day at the various corners and in the most prominent places of Sunday resort, discussing the subject, and a good deal of alarm and mistrust were manifested.

Wertz has been an officer in this bank for about thirty-five years and Rogers for about twenty-five years, the former being a man of some sixty years of age, of large family, and of staid and religious habits; the latter about forty-five, and a free and easy man of the world, much devoted to the profession of Izaak Walton. Rogers asserts that he is only about $6000 short, but this is not, of course, yet positively ascertained.

A meeting of the Presidents of the different Banks of the city was held at the Mechanics' Bank on Saturday evening, at the request of the Directors of the suffering Bank, at which its affairs were exhibited by the Government Inspector, and after a consideration of the whole case, it was concluded that the Bank would be fully able to maintain itself and meet all its liabilities, notwithstanding its heavy losses, and the President and Directors have issued a card to that effect.

The Mechanics' is one of the oldest and, as was generally thought, the firmest established bank of this city, and includes among its directors a number of our wealthiest and most respected citizens. But the strangest fact of the matter is, that the present defalcation should extend back through a period of several other heavy frauds and embezzlements in the same institution, and the officers and directors not be able to detect, through the several severe examinations of its books and accounts, which should have necessarily followed therefrom, the present stupendous peculation which a Government officer, hitherto a stranger to its affairs, should in a few hours unveil.

The great noticeable embezzlement referred to was that of Richard Turner, a teller in the bank, about 1846, in conjunction with William Birch, a paper-hanger and prominent member of the Methodist Church, who, by a system of the reissue of uncancelled checks, succeeded in abstracting from $50,000 to $60,000 of the funds of the bank. Turner and Birch were both prosecuted before the Criminal Court of this city on the charge of conspiring against the bank, were convicted, and were sentenced for three years to the city jail, where Birch died; but Turner was released, and, after several years itinerating as a ballad singer, he also died.

The next, and a far more serious one, was the very recent loss, by the same institution, of some $325,000 through their transactions with the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, and the firm of L. P. Bayne & Co., of this city. That these various defalcations and frauds should have occurred, and the present one be going on all the while, is the most curious part of the whole matter.

The stock of the bank is held by a large number of private individuals, widows and orphans. The depositors are numerous, but the latter class of creditors will certainly be paid in full, as one of our leading banking and shipping houses have offered and will hand over to the bank $300,000, to enable it to meet all pressing claims. The stock, of course, will be depressed, but with a change of the officers and management of the bank, and its yet untouched capital, it will be enabled to continue its business on a diminished scale, and again, after the lapse of some years, regain the confidence of the public.

INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

Conflict of Authority Between Magistrates and United States Officers.

NORFOLK, March 2.—The feeling of indignation among many of the citizens of Norfolk, which was suddenly aroused by the arrest of the five magistrates of the Corporation Court, who had held a highly creditable position in the community, has quietly subsided, and an entire acquiescence in the decision of Commissioner Foster is manifest throughout the city.

The journals of the city, somewhat unexpectedly, have abstained from that bitter spirit which usually characterizes the Southern press when questions have arisen respecting the rights of certain acts of the present Congress, and have seemed content with descanting upon the character of the almost unknown complainant in the case, J. E. Jones, who made the deposition before the United States Commissioner.

The opinion of Commissioner B. B. Foster, which was read yesterday morning at the final hearing of the case, is spoken of very favorably by even the most bitter enemies of the bill; and the local papers award to him an impartiality which they hardly expected under the grave nature of the offense.

The Commissioner in his opinion said:—

"On the 23th of February the respondents, sitting as the Court of the Corporation, declined to admit certain colored persons to testify in an examination pending before them of one Hammond, charged with grand larceny. It seems that it was argued to the Court that the statute of Virginia in relation to the testimony of colored persons does not authorize them to appear as witnesses in cases similar to that then at the bar. That this act, known as the Civil Rights bill, although referred to, was not produced or called for, and that the Court assigned no reason for its decision. It also appears that the evidence excluded would not, if admitted, have varied the result of the investigation, and that the complaint in this case is not made by or at the instance of the persons whose rights are alleged to have been infringed upon."

He recited various points of law bearing upon their offense, and, with much feeling, concluded as follows:—

"I am compelled to the conclusion that an offense has been committed, and that the parties chargeable with it are before me. I have but one course. This is by no means an aggravated case, and the injury done the beneficiaries of the Civil Rights bill is remote and indirect. A case of fewer circumstances indicative of wilful inclination to violate its provisions, or where less disposition to distinguish oppressively against colored persons was manifested, which yet should be within the purview of the bill, can scarcely be imagined. If I err in what I have decided to do, I am consoled to know my action is but introductory to that of another tribunal, where the questions that have arisen may receive more thorough and deliberate consideration."

It was ordered that William W. Lamb, John E. Doyle, Samuel Marsh, and Conway Whittle each enter into a recognizance himself in the sum of $500 each, for their appearance at the next term of the District Court, to answer the indictments against them. Failing in this, to stand committed.

The magistrates were then ordered to appear at the District Court in May, they giving bonds in $1500; that is, $500 on their own recognizance and $500 each in two securities.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 2.—The Senate bill providing for a sinking fund for the payment of the old State railroad bond, passed the House to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Closing Scenes.

There is an immense crowd at the Capitol to-day, seeking entrance to the galleries. The House has passed a resolution admitting the wives of members to seats on the floor, and they have poured in in such numbers as to make the House floor look like a flower garden.

The Speaker.

It seems to be understood that Mr. Colfax will be re-elected Speaker, and Mr. McPherson Clerk of the House to-day, without opposition, and that a caucus will be held to-night to nominate candidates for Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-arms, and Postmaster. Mr. Ordway will probably be re-elected Sergeant-at-arms, General Jack Hamilton, of Texas, will run for Postmaster, in opposition to Colonel Given, the present incumbent. There will be quite a scramble for the position of Doorkeeper. Mr. Goodenow, the present incumbent, is a candidate, also Mr. Upton, Assistant Doorkeeper. General Lippincott, of Ohio, is strongly pushed by the Western men.

A Serenade and Banquet.

Senator Cameron is to be serenaded to-night and will give a banquet to the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and members of the press.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Capitol is densely thronged this morning in almost every part, the visitors being interested in the proceedings of Congress. Hundreds of nominees are pressing around the doors of the Senate, eager to learn the result of the executive session upon their respective cases, and it is very difficult to pass from one to the other.

All the important appropriation bills have been passed, and all business on the tables of the Speaker and President of the Senate transacted.

The President and his Cabinet have been at the Capitol this morning attending to public business. Many bills have been signed by him, and nominations sent in since he has here been temporarily engaged.

The Tax bill, among others, was signed this morning by the President.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrest of a Horse Thief—The Negroes of Yorktown to be Removed for the Purposes of Employment.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2.—The keeper of a livery stable, named Brown, was arrested in Portsmouth yesterday by Marshal Croft, on a charge of stealing four valuable Government horses, and substituting a similar number of worthless animals in their place. A number of horses, on their way to North Carolina, were placed in his stable over night, and the next morning, when the transaction was discovered, Brown was arrested and held to bail to appear before the United States Commissioner.

The Freedmen's Bureau, at Washington, has become impressed with the necessity for the adoption of measures to relieve the surplus colored population of Yorktown, by removing them to more distant points, where they will be compelled to obtain work in farming lands, where their labor may be wanted. This has created excitement, and it was rumored that they would resist. The military authorities despatched patrols, to be on hand in case of any disturbance, and no trouble is expected.

FROM PITTSBURG TO-DAY.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, March 4.—The snow storm raging here now commenced yesterday at 2 o'clock. There is a great rise in the rivers. Boats to Brownsville cannot be got under the bridges. Business is dull.

The Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic on Saturday passed a resolution condemning the action of Congress in regard to the bounty for soldiers of 1861, and urging the repeal of that law.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Havana advices to the 29th ultimo confirm the reported defeat of General Crapo and his death at Maracaibo. The troubles in Carabobo were about to be adjusted.

The expedition to the Sound for the proposed submarine telegraph cable, which started from Havana on the 22d, had returned with a satisfactory report.

The smallpox continued to abate at Matanzas.

The United States steamer Olinska started for Santa Cruz on the 26th ult.

The United States steamer Winooski was to leave on the 1st for Key West.

Obituary.

MILWAUKIE, March 4.—Hon. Jackson Hadley, an old and prominent citizen of this city, died yesterday at noon.

THE ANNUAL CARAVAN.—Letters from Damascus announce the arrival there of the great annual caravan from Bagdad, consisting of two thousand five hundred camels, one-half of which were laden with toumbeki (the tobacco used for nargiles), while the remainder carried the travellers. This year the desert is reported to have been perfectly quiet; no attempt has been made to molest any traveller, and the caravan passed without encountering any difficulty.

ACCIDENT IN A THEATRE.—A singular accident occurred recently in the theatre of Perpignan (Pyrénées-Orientales) during the representation of the *Canotiers de la Seiner*. At the end of the first act, when a number of performers had entered a boat and were supposed to be about to start for Bougival, the men in the ships, who were to haul them across the stage, jerked the rope so violently that the actors and actresses were thrown down in a heap, and one of the latter, Mad'lle Léontine, had her arm broken in the fall.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, March 4, 1867.}

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping. In Government bonds there was very little doing: 98 was bid for 10-40s; 105⅞ for August 7·30s; 110 for 6s of 1881; 110⅞ for '62 5-20s; and 106⅞ for July '65 5-20s.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139; 11 A. M., 138⅞; 12 M., 138¾; 1 P. M., 138½, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 5-20s cp '65..Jy.....106
$700 City 6s, New.........101⅝
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s.......c.. 99¾
$4000 Al Co Comp 5s,
5 p c 20 yr bds 88½
2 sh Penna R........... 56¾
106 sh Hest'vle.......s5.. 13¼
20 sh Sch Nav Pf....... 31½
100 sh Susq Cl............ 14¾
100 do..........b30.. 14½
105 sh Union P R......... 40½
200 sh Read R......b60.. 51½

200 sh Reading..ls..s30.. 51¼
100 do............2d.. 51⅜
50 do................. 51⅜
10 do................. 51⅜
200 do........ls.b5.. 51⅜
100 do..........b30.. 51⅜
300 do........ls.s5.. 51⅜
100 do............b5.. 51⅜
100 do..........b30.. 51⅜
500 do.............ls.. 51⅜
1000 do.............s5.. 51⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 138⅝@138¾; Silver ¼s and ½s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 16¼; do., October, 1864, 15¼; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do., October, 1865, 10¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110⅝@110⅞; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 110⅞@110⅞; do., 1864, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1865, 108⅛@108¼; do. new, 106⅞@107; 10-40s, coupon, 98@98¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105¾@106; do., 2d series, 105¼@105⅝; 3d series, 105½@105¾; Compounds, December, 1864, 14¾@14¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 4.—There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of 2000 bushels at $7·25@8·50 ℔ 64 lbs., the latter rate for recleaned. Timothy ranges from $3·60@3·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $3·20@3·25.

Bark is scarce and in fair demand. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

The receipts of Flour continue small, and the stocks, particularly of the better grades, are exceedingly small. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase very sparingly; sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $7@7·25.

Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little wheat here, and the demand is confined to prime lots; sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·60@3; Southern do., at $3@3·15; and white at $3·15@3·35. Rye ranges from $1·30@1·35 for Western. In Corn there is less activity; sales of new yellow at 98c. in store and from the cars, and $1 for best. Oats are steady, with sales of 1500 bushels at 58@60c. A small lot of Barley Malt sold at $1·50.

Nothing doing in duty-paid Whisky, and prices are nominal. The "contraband" article has a downward tendency, and sells from 90c. @1·50.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 4.—Beef Cattle were in good demand at an advance. About 1300 head sold at 17@18c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western; 15@16½c. for fair to good; and 12@14½c. ℔ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

35 head Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 15½@17.
35 " A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 15½@17.
73 " P. McFillen, Western, 8½@9½, gross.
90 " P. Hathaway, Western, 8½@9½, do.
50 " James Kirk, Chester county, 15@17.
75 " James McFillen, Lancaster co., 16@17½.
77 " Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 15@17.
106 " Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 15@17½.
110 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 14½@16½.
35 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 13@14.
46 " H. Chain, Penna., 7@8½, gross.
30 " J. A. Chain, Penna., 14@17½.
113 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 14@16.
54 " Hope & Co., Chester county, 8@9, gross.
57 " Chandler & Co., Chester county, 15@19.
40 " S. Young, Chester co., 6½@9¼, gross.
30 " J. Wallace, Chester co., 15@18.

Cows were in fair demand, 200 head sold at $50@75 for springers, and $65@90 per head for cow and calf.

Sheep were firmer. 5000 head arrived, and sold at from 8@8½ cents ℔ lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in demand at an advance. 3300 head sold at the different yards at from $10·50@$11·50 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................MARCH 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........40|11 A. M..........44|2 P. M..........46

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Flora Southard, Towne, Rio Janeiro, Workman & Co.
Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, Cardenas, T. Wattson & Sons
Schr Zampa, Johnson, Barbados, J. R. Rue & Son.
Schr Mary, Carll, Bridgeton, S. & W. Welsh.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Thomas, Peterson, 12 days from Cardenas, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Barnes, 11 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Corson, 50 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr C. McDonough, West, 5 days from Fall River, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Hattie Wheeler, Guptil, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 20th ult.

Brig Leonora, White, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 20th ult.

Brig Ida, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 16th ult.

Schr W. L. Stetson, hence, at Galveston 22d ult.

Schr J. P. Ames, Turner, from Winterport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, March 4.—The barque Dennis Horton, from Cardiff, Wales, for this port, with railroad iron, was fallen in with 24th ult., on the eastern part of Georges Bank, in distress, having on the 22d, in a heavy gale, struck on Georges Bank, and was leaking badly, with her crew exhausted. The fishing schr Bounding Billow remained by her until the 28th, when the barque was abandoned, with sixteen feet of water in her hold. All hands were taken off, and landed at Gloucester.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2.—The Br. brig H. L. Gilliatt, Captain Gilliatt, arrived at Norfolk yesterday afternoon, to load with a cargo of cotton, grain, and rosin. She will complete loading in a few days, and will sail direct for Liverpool.

The Baltimore Mail Steamship Geo. Leary arrived this afternoon at 5 o'clock, on her way to Norfolk, having only left Baltimore the same hour this morning, in consequence of an accident. The Leary left Baltimore in a fog, and below Fort McHenry came in collision with the steamship Geo. Law, coming up the bay. The Leary was struck on the port side, forward of the wheelhouse, and had to return to Baltimore for repairs. A large breach was made in her side, and it took all night to repair the extensive damage, but her hull was not in the least damaged. The George Law had her bow stove in, and leaked so badly that she was run ashore below the Fort, to prevent her from sinking. The Leary leaves here at a late hour to-night for Baltimore.

The Sewell's Point Light Vessel, in the Chesapeake Bay, has been placed on her station, from which she was carried away by the ice.

The survey in the case of the Br. barque John Givan, which was towed into Norfolk by the steamer Sappho, has resulted in an order for her to discharge cargo, in order to ascertain the amount of damage. She leaks at the rate of 200 strokes per hour.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Arrived, steamship Merrimac, Van Sice, from New Orleans.
Steamship Gen. Grant, Couch, from New Orleans.
Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, from Savannah.
Ship Fawn, Nelson, from London.
Ship Robena, Martin, from London.
Barque Royal Diadem, Thomas, from Shanghai.
Barque Japan, Ehmke, from Rio Grande.
Barque Nineveh, Baker, from Galveston.
Barque R. Irvin, Sherburne, from Buenos Ayres.
Barque Erwin, Goodwin, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Mercedes, Kohl, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Elizabeth, Neilson, from Rio Grande.
Brig Isabella, Morgan, from Para.
Brig Mary Ann, Bartaby, from Kingston, Ja.
Brig La Creole, Campbell, from Curacoa.
Brig Brisk, Marshall, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Velocity, Darrall, from Cienfuegos.
Brig Humming Bird, Earle, from Trinidad.
Brig Emma Ives, Larraway, from St. Jago.
Brig Nellie, ——, from Santa Cruz.
Brig Wild Pigeon, Johnson, from Nassau.
Schr Vicksburg, McCormick, from Kingston, Ja.
Schr Sarah R. Smith, Cook, from Gonaives.
Schr J. Sanderson, Coulter, from Black River.
Schr Keokuk, Small, from Cienfuegos.
Below, barque Evening Star.

* MISSING VESSELS.—The Ship Queen, Clements, left Liverpool Oct. 8 for New York, and has not since been heard of. The Queen registered 824 tons, was built at Newburyport in 1847, and hailed from Liverpool.

Brig Brill, Crowell, sailed from Shields with a cargo of coal for Newport, R. I., passed Swanage Nov. 6, and has not since been heard of. The Brill registered 250 tons, was built at Prince Edward Island in 1857, and hailed from Prince William, N. S.

Schr J. S. Collins sailed from New York about the 5th of Jan. for Belfast and Bucksport, Me., and has not since been heard of.

THE XLth CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

Complete List of the Members.

Sketch of the Leaders and New Men.

Congress Meets on Monday, March 4, 1867, at Noon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Senate.

CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon..........R
Orris S. Ferry..........R
CALIFORNIA.
John Conness..........R
Cornelius Cole..........R
DELAWARE.
George Read Riddle..........D
Willard Saulsbury..........D
ILLINOIS.
Richard Yates..........R
Lyman Trumbull..........R
INDIANA.
Thomas A. Hendricks..........D
Oliver P. Morton..........R
IOWA.
James W. Grimes..........R
James Harlan..........R
KANSAS.
Samuel C. Pomeroy..........R
F. G. Ross..........R
KENTUCKY.
James Guthrie..........D
Garrett Davis..........D
MAINE.
Lot M. Morrill..........R
William P. Fessenden..........R
MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner..........R
Henry Wilson..........R
MARYLAND.
Reverdy Johnson..........D
—
MILSOURI.
John B. Henderson..........R
Charles D. Drake..........R
MICHIGAN.
Zachariah Chandler..........R
Jacob M. Howard..........R
MINNESOTA.
Alexander Ramsay..........R
Daniel S. Norton..........R

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Aaron H. Cragin..........R
James W. Patterson..........R
NEW YORK.
Edwin D. Morgan..........R
Roscoe Conkling..........R
NEW JERSEY.
A. G. Cattell..........R
F. T. Frelinghuysen..........R
NEVADA.
William M. Stewart..........R
James W. Nye..........R
NEBRASKA.
J. W. Thayer..........R
T. W. Tipton..........R
OHIO.
Benjamin F. Wade..........R
John Sherman..........R
OREGON.
George H. Wilson..........R
Henry W. Corbett..........R
PENNSYLVANIA.
Charles R. Buckalew..........D
Simon Cameron..........R
RHODE ISLAND.
William Sprague..........R
Henry B. Anthony..........R
TENNESSEE.
J. S. Fowler..........R
David T. Patterson..........R
VERMONT.
George F. Edmunds..........R
Justin S. Morrill..........R
WISCONSIN.
James R. Doolittle..........R
Timothy O. Howe..........R
WEST VIRGINIA.
Peter G. Van Winkle..........R
Waitman T. Willey..........R

R—Republican. D—Democrat.

House of Representatives.

There will be twenty-nine vacancies in the House on the 4th of March, from the States of California, Connecticut, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Tennessee. New Hampshire has her election on the second Tuesday of March, and will send three Republicans. Connecticut elects four members (probably all Republicans) on the first Monday in April. On the first Wednesday in April Rhode Island chooses two Republicans. Kentucky has ordered a special election on the 4th of May, and of her nine members not more than two are likely to be Republicans. The Tennessee election regularly occurs on the first Thursday of August, and owing to the unsettled policy of the State regarding suffrage, an earlier day is not likely to be appointed. Her members are now equally divided as Republicans and Johnson men. On the first Wednesday in September, California chooses three members, all Republicans. There is also a vacancy in the New York delegation, occasioned by the elevation of Roscoe Conkling to the Senatorship. No special election has yet been ordered, but there is no doubt of the election of a staunch Republican to Mr. Conkling's seat in the House. Members now chosen stand classified as follows:—

Dist. DELAWARE.
John Nicholson..........D
ILLINOIS.
1. N. B. Judd..........R
2. John F. Farnsworth..R
3. Elihu B. Washburne.R
4. Aaron C. Harding.....R
5. Ebon C. Ingersoll......R
6. Burton C. Cook..........R
7. H. P. H. Bromwell.....R
8. Shelby M. Cullum....R
9. Lewis W. Ross..........D
10. A. G. Burr..........D
11. Edward Kitchell..........R
12. Jehu Baker..........R
13. G. B. Raum..........R
At large—Jno. A. Logan.R
INDIANA.
1. Wm. E. Niblack..........D
2. Michael C. Kerr..........D
3. M. C. Hunter..........R
4. Wm. S. Holman..........D
5. George W. Julian..........R
6. John Coburn..........R
7. H. D. Washburne......R
8. Godlove S. Orth..........R
9. Schuyler Colfax..........R
10. Wm. Williams..........R
11. John P. C. Shanks.....R
IOWA.
1. James F. Wilson..........R
2. Hiram Price..........R
3. William B. Allison...R
4. W. M. Loughridge.....R
5. G. M. Dodge..........R
6. Asahel W. Hubbard..R
KANSAS.
Sidney Clarke..........R
MAINE.
1. John Lynch..........R
2. Sidney Perham..........R
3. James G. Blaine..........R
4. John A. Peters..........R
5. Frederick A. Pike.....R
MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Thomas D. Eliot..........R
2. Oakes Ames..........R
3. Ginery Twitchell..........R
4. Samuel Hooper..........R
5. Benjamin F. Butler...R
6. Nathaniel P. Banks...R
7. George F. Boutwell...R
8. John B. Baldwin..........R
9. Wm. B. Washburne...R
10. Henry L. Dawes..........R
MARYLAND.
1. Hiram McCullough....D
2. S. Archer..........D
3. C. E. Phelps..........D
4. Francis Thomas..........R
5. Frederic Stone..........D
MISSOURI.
1. William A. Pyle..........R
2. C. A. Newcomb..........R
3. Thomas E. Noell..........D
4. J. J. Gravelly..........R
5. J. W. McClurg..........R
6. John S. Waddell..........D
7. Benjamin F. Loan......R
8. J. F. Benjamin..........R
9. W. F. Switzler..........D
MICHIGAN.
1. Fernando C. Beaman.R
2. Charles Upson..........R
3. Austin Blair..........R
4. Thomas W. Ferry.....R
5. R. E. Trowbridge......R
6. John F. Driggs..........R
MINNESOTA.
1. Wm. Windom..........R
2. Ignatius Donnelly......R
NEW YORK.
1. Stephen Taber..........D
2. Demas Barnes..........D
3. Wm. R. Robinson......D
4. John Fox..........D
5. John Morrissey..........D
6. Thomas E. Stewart...D
7. John W. Chanler.......D
8. James Brooks..........D
9. Fernando Wood..........D
10. Wm. H. Robertson....R
11. Chas. H. Van Wyck..R

Dist. NEW YORK.
12. John H. Ketcham....R
13. Thomas Cornell..........R
14. John V. L. Pruyn......D
15. John A. Griswold......R
16. Orange Ferris..........R
17. Calvin T. Hulburd.....R
18. James M. Marvin......R
19. Wm. C. Fields..........R
20. Addison H. Laflin......R
21. Vacancy..........R
22. Henry Churchill..........R
23. Dennis McCarthy.......R
24. Theo. M. Pomeroy....R
25. William H. Kelsey....R
26. William S. Lincoln...R
27. Hamilton Ward..........R
28. Lewis Selye..........R
29. Burt Van Horn..........R
30. James H. Humphrey.D
31. Henry Van Aernam.R
NEW JERSEY.
1. William Moore..........R
2. Charles Haight..........D
3. Charles Sitgreaves....D
4. John Hill..........R
5. G. A. Halsey..........R
NEVADA.
Delos R. Ashley..........R
NEBRASKA.
John Taffe..........R
OHIO.
1. Benjamin Eggleston..R
2. Rutherford B. Hayes..R
3. Robert C. Schenck.....R
4. Wm. Lawrence..........R
5. Wm. Mungen..........D
6. Reader W. Clarke......D
7. Samuel Shellobarger..R
8. Cor. S. Hamilton......R
9. Ralph P. Buckland...R
10. James M. Ashley......R
11. John T. Wilson..........R
12. P. Van Trump..........D
13. G. W. Morgan..........D
14. Martin Welker..........R
15. Tobias A. Plants......R
16. John A. Bingham......R
17. Ephraim R. Eckley...R
18. Rufus P. Spaulding...R
19. James A. Garfield.....R
OREGON.
J. H. D. Henderson...R
PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Samuel J. Randall....D
2. Charles O'Neill..........R
3. Leonard Myers..........R
4. William D. Kelley....R
5. Caleb N. Taylor..........R
6. B. Markley Boyer......D
7. John M. Broomall.....R
8. J. Lawrence Getz.......D
9. Thaddeus Stevens......R
10. H. L. Cake..........R
11. D. M. Van Auken......D
12. Charles Dennison......D
13. Ulysses F. Mercur.....R
14. George F. Miller..........R
15. A. J. Glossbrenner.....D
16. William H. Koontz....R
17. Daniel J. Morrell.......R
18. Stephen F. Wilson......R
19. Glenni W. Scofield.....R
20. Darwin A. Finney......R
21. John Covode..........R
22. J. K. Moorhead..........R
23. Thomas Williams......R
24. George V. Lawrence..R
VERMONT.
1. Fred. E. Woodbridge.R
2. Luke Poland..........R
3. Worthington C. Smith R
WISCONSIN.
1. Halbert E. Paine........R
2. Benj. F. Hopkins.......R
3. Amasa Cobb..........R
4. Charles A. Eldridge..D
5. Philetus Sawyer.........R
6. C. C. Washburne........R
WEST VIRGINIA.
1. Chester D. Hubbard...R
2. Benj. M. Kitchen.......R
3. Daniel Polsey..........R

Elections already held have returned one hundred and twenty-seven Republicans (one resigned) and thirty-six Democrats. The elections to come will probably add eighteen Republicans and eleven Democrats.

SKETCHES OF THE LEADERS AND NEW MEMBERS.

Senate.

BENJAMIN F. WADE.

He was born in Feeding Hills parish, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800; received a limited education, and commenced active life by teaching school and attending to agricultural pursuits in Ohio, to which State he removed when twenty-one years of age; he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1828, and held the various positions of Justice of the Peace, Prosecuting Attorney for Ashtabula county, State Senator, and President of a Judicial Circuit. In 1851 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Ohio for the term ending in 1857, and he was re-elected for a second and a third term, ending in 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and of the special committee on the Conduct of the War, and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on the District of Columbia. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

CHARLES SUMNER.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811; graduated at Harvard College in 1830; spent the three following years at the Cambridge Law School; had the editorial charge for three years of the *American Jurist*, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and settled in Boston; was subsequently the reporter of the United States Circuit Court, and published three volumes, which now bear his name; was for three winters a teacher at the Cambridge Law School, soon afterwards edited "Dunlap's Treatise on Admiralty Practice," and about this time declined a professorship tendered to him by his Alma Mater. In 1837 he visited Europe, was received with marked attention in England, and remained abroad until 1840. During the years 1844-46 he produced an edition of "Vesey's Reports," in twenty volumes; from that time onward he frequently appeared in public as a speaker on various philanthropic and literary subjects, and two volumes of his orations were published in 1850.

In 1851 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Massachusettes. In 1856, for words uttered in debate on the subject of slavery, he was assaulted at his desk in the Senate Chamber by Preston Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, from the effects of which his health suffered, and he again visited Europe, having been, just before his departure, elected for a second term to the Senate. In 1853 he published a work on "White Slavery in the Barbary States," and in 1856 a volume of speeches and addresses. In 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for the third term, ending in 1869, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on several other important committees, and was also a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Illinois. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

He was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1813; received a good education; adopted the profession of law, removed to Illinois and became a member of the Legislature of that State in 1840; was Secretary of State in 1841 and 1842; Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois from 1848 to 1853; was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1855 and ending in 1861; serving as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and as a member of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Indian Affairs, and was re-elected for the term ending in 1867. In 1864 he was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866, and in January, 1867, he was for the third time elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1873.

WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN.

He was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, October 16, 1806; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823; studied law, and was admitted to practice in Portland in 1827, where he has continued to practice to the present time; was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1832, and re-elected in 1840; was a Representative in Congress from 1841 to 1843, declining further service; was again in the Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and re-elected in 1853 and 1854, and was elected a Senator in Congress for six years from March, 1853, serving as a member of the Committee on Finance, and in 1859 was re-elected for a term of six years, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, on the Library Committee, and also as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was also Chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction. He was a member, in 1842, of the convention which nominated Henry Clay for President, and also of the conventions that nominated Generals Taylor and Scott. During the summer of 1858 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, of which institution he is a trustee. He was also a member of the Peace Congress of 1861. In July, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln Secretary of the Treasury in the place of S. P. Chase, resigned, and soon afterwards received from Howard University the degree of LL. D. In 1864 he was re-elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1865 and ending in 1871. He resigned his seat in the Cabinet, and again took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1865, and was again placed at the head of the Committee on Finance. At the succeeding session of Congress he was made Chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Reconstruction (so-called), and was the author of the report of that committee recommending an amendment to the Constitution.

SIMON CAMERON.

He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, and was left an orphan when only nine years of age. He educated himself while pursuing the employment of a printer in newspaper offices at Harrisburg and in Washington city, and when twenty-two years of age edited and published a Democratic journal in the former city, having previously had charge of a paper, the Pennsylvania *Intelligencer*, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. In 1832 he established the Middletown Bank, and devoted much of his attention to the railroad interests of his native State; and before entering Congress, he was cashier of a bank, President of two railroad companies, and Adjutant-General of the State. He was first elected a Senator in Congress in 1845, where he served until 1849, and was re-elected to the same position in 1857 for the term ending in 1863, but resigned in 1861. He was spoken of in 1860 as one of the candidates for the Presidency; and in 1861 he became Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He resigned that position, and was appointed Minister to Russia in 1862. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864, and to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866; and in January, 1867, he was again chosen a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania for the term ending 1873.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.

He was born in Salem, New Jersey, February 12, 1816; was educated at the village school; spent a part of his youth as a clerk in his father's store; was elected in 1840 to the State Legislature; from 1842 to 1844 he was Clerk of the General Assembly, and in the latter year he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1846 he settled in Philadelphia as a merchant; became a director in the Mechanics' Bank, and was elected to the City Councils from 1850 to 1854. In 1856 he returned to New Jersey, but continued his business in Philadelphia; was one of the early presidents of the Corn Exchange Association of that city; in 1858 he organized the Corn Exchange Bank and became President of the same; and in 1866 he was elected a Senator in Congress from New Jersey, for the term ending in 1871, in the place of J. P. Stockton, unseated by the Senate, serving on the Committees on Finance, Agriculture, and Public Lands. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

ROSCOE CONKLING

was born in Albany in 1828; received a good education; adopted the profession of law; in 1849 was appointed District Attorney for Oneida county; in 1858 elected Mayor of Utica, to which place he had removed in 1846, and at the close of 1858 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia; re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving as chairman of the committee on a bankrupt law, and also as chairman of that on the District of Columbia; re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. His father, Alfred Conkling, and his brother Frederick A., were also Representatives in Congress. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was a member of the Committees on Ways and Means and Reconstruction. He was re-elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress, but in January 1867 was chosen Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1873.

CORNELIUS COLE.

He was born in Lodi, New York, September 17, 1822; bred to the business of a farmer; graduated at the Wesleyan University in Connecticut; adopted the profession of law; emigrated to California in 1849, and worked in the mines for gold one year; subsequently prosecuted his profession in San Francisco and Sacramento; was District Attorney at the latter place for two years; and in 1863 he was elected a Representative from California to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads. From 1856 to 1860 he was a member of the National Republican Committee, and during the Presidential campaign of 1860 was the editor of a newspaper in California. Was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873; and was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

HENRY W. CORBETT.

He was born in Westboro, Mass., February 18, 1827. When quite young he removed to Washington county, New York; was educated chiefly at the Cambridge Academy in that county; when sixteen years of age he removed to New York city, where he remained nearly eight years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1850 he shipped a stock of goods to Portland, in Oregon, and removed to that territory in the following year, where he has since followed the mercantile business. He took an active part in politics, and was identified with the organization of the Republican and Union parties in the State; was a delegate from Oregon to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and in 1866 he was elected a Senator in Congress from Oregon, for the term commencing in 1867, and ending in 1873.

CHARLES C. DRAKE.

He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1811; received an academical education; in 1827 he entered the Navy as a midshipman, and remained in it until 1830; he then proceeded to study law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833; in 1834 he removed to St. Louis, where he practised his profession; in 1859 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature; in 1861 and 1862 he took an active and conspicuous part against the secession movement; in 1863 he was elected to the Missouri State Convention; was a Presidential elector in 1864; in 1865 he was a member and Vice-President of the convention that formed the present Constitution of Missouri; and in January, 1867, he was elected a Senator in Congress from Missouri for the term ending in 1873.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823; was educated at the Miami University; studied law and came to the bar in 1847; in 1852 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Indiana; in 1856 he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Governor of Indiana, but defeated; in 1860 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana; and in 1861, on the transfer of Governor H. S. Lane to the Senate, he assumed the office of Governor and held it four years; in 1864 he was elected Governor for a second term; and in 1865, on account of his having been stricken with paralysis, he visited Europe in the hope of improving his health, but returned in 1866, and in spite of continued ill-health resumed his executive duties. In June, 1866, he delivered a political speech while seated in his chair, which created much enthusiasm in the State, and of which more than a million copies were published in pamphlet form; and on the subsequent meeting of the Legislature in January, 1867, he was elected by a remarkable vote a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1873.

JAMES W. PATTERSON.

He was born in Henniker, Merrimac county, New Hampshire, June 2, 1823; was educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1848. From 1858 to 1861 he was a school commissioner for Grafton county, and at the same time was Secretary of the Board of Education for the State. In 1862 he served in the State Legislature, and was elected a Representative from New Hampshire to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and for the District of Columbia. In 1864 he was appointed a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and was reappointed in 1865. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on the Death of President Lincoln, and also on those on a Bureau of Education, and Free Schools in the District of Columbia. In June, 1866, he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873. He was also a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866.

EDWARD G. ROSS.

He was born in Wisconsin, received a good English education, and, having commenced life as a printe,r and been foreman in the office of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, soon became an editor in his native State. On the breaking out of the troubles in Kansas in 1856 he removed to that State, and took an active part in its local affairs; was a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention in 1859; from that time until 1861 he served in the State Legislature; enlisted as a private soldier in a Kansas regiment during the Rebellion, attaining the rank of Major, and subsequently became the associate editor of the Lawrence *Tribune*. In July, 1866, he was appointed by the Governor a Senator in Congress from Kansas, for the unexpired term of James H. Lane, deceased, serving on the Committees on Pensions and Printing. In January, 1867, his appointment to the Senate was confirmed by the Legislature, his term expiring in 1871.

JUSTIN S. MORRILL.

He was born in Strafford, Vt., April 14, 1810; received an academic education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until the year 1848, when he turned his attention to agriculture. He was elected a Representative from Vermont to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, the Thirty-sixth, the Thirty-seventh, and the Thirty-eighth Congresses, serving on the special committee on the sale of Fort Snelling, and on the regular Commitees on Agriculture and on Ways and Means. He was also a member of the special committee of thirty-three on the rebellious States in the Thirty-sixth Congress. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as a member of those on the death of President Lincoln and on Reconstruction. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866; and in October, 1866, he was elected a Senator in Congress from Vermont for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873.

ORRIS S. FERRY.

Born in Bethel, Conn., August 15, 1823; graduated at Yale College in 1844; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1847 he received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 1st Division Connecticut Militia. In 1849 he was appointed Judge of Probate for the District of Norwalk; elected to the State Senate in 1855 and 1856. In the latter year he was appointed State's Attorney for the county of Fairfield, which position he continued to occupy until 1859, when he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress from Connecticut, serving as a member of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the Rebellious States. He served with distinction as a Colonel and Brigadier-General in the war for the Union; and in 1866 he was elected a Senator in Congress for the term commencing in 1867 and ending in 1873. He was also delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention and the Pittsburg Soldiers' Convention of 1866.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

He was born at Millstone, Somerset county, New Jersey, August 4, 1817, and is the nephew and adopted son of Theodore Felinghuysen; graduated at Rutgers College in 1836; studied law and came to the bar in 1839; was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey in 1861, and was reappointed in 1866, and was subsequently appointed a Senator in Congress from New Jersey for the unexpired term of William Wright, deceased, serving on the Committees on the Judiciary and Pensions. In January, 1867, his appointment as Senator was confirmed by the election of the Legislature, and his term will terminate in 1869.

House of Representatives.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

He was born in New York city, March 23, 1823; received a good common school education, and was bred a printer, and settled in Indiana in 1836. He has been the editor of the South Bend *Register* ever since he became of age. He was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850, and in 1848 and 1852 was a delegate to the Whig National Convention of those years, and the secretary of each Convention. He was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was re-elected to each successive Congress, including the Thirty-eighth, serving during two of his terms as Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. He was also a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; was elected Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress, re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and again made Speaker. He subsequently visited the Pacific coast on a tour of pleasure and observation, described in a lecture which he delivered in various parts of the country. Re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

He was born in Waltham, Mass. January 30, 1816, of poor but respectable parents, operatives in a factory. He had no advantages but those of the common school; became a lover of books at an early day. His first venture before the public was in the capacity of newspaper editor in his native town, and he followed the same pursuit at Lowell. He studied law, but did not practice to any great extent, and in 1848 was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, served in both Houses, and was for a time Speaker. He was chosen President of the Convention held in 1853 for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts, and was soon after elected a Representative in Congress from 1853 to 1857, and was elected Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of twenty-four thousand. During his second term in Congress he was elected Speaker of the House, and it is said that not one of his decisions was ever overruled by the House. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts for a second term in 1858, and for a third term in 1859. During the Rebellion of 1861-64 was a Major-General of Volunteers in the Federal army, and saw much service in the field. In 1865 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress in the place of D. W. Gooch, resigned, was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was a member of the Committees on Rules and the Death of President Lincoln, was one of the Representatives delegated to attend the funeral of General Scott, was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866 and of the Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg. Was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

He was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, April 4, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814; during that year removed to Pennsylvania; studied law and taught in an academy at the same time; in 1816 was admitted to the bar in Adams county; in 1833 was elected to the State Legislature, and also in 1834, 1835, 1837, and 1841; in 1836 was elected a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution; in 1838 was appointed a Canal Commissioner. In 1842 he removed to Lancaster, and in 1848 was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-first Congress; also to the Thirty-second, and in 1858 was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and also to the Thirty-seventh, during which he was the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, having previously served on various important committees. In 1862 he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, again serving as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and also as Chairman of the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving as Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, and as a member of the Committee on the death of President Lincoln, and as Chairman of the Committees on a Postal Railroad to New York, on Reconstruction, and Free Schools in the District of Columbia. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

He was born in Philadelphia in the spring of 1814; received a good English education; commenced life as a reader in a printing office; spent seven years as an apprentice in a jewelry establishment; removed to Boston, and followed his trade there for four years, devoting some attention to literary matters; returned to Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and held the office for some years of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. In addition to his many political speeches, a number of literary addresses have been published from his pen. He was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving as a member of the Committees on Indian Affairs and Expenditures on Public Buildings; re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committees on Agriculture and Naval Affairs; re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committees on the Library, Naval Affairs, and on Freedmen. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention of 1866, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

He was born in Jackson county, Illinois; received a common-school education; went with the army as a private in the war with Mexico, and was made quartermaster of his regiment; in 1849 was elected County Clerk of Jackson county, but resigned in 1850; studied law, and came to the bar in 1852, having graduated at the Louisville University; in 1852 was elected to the Illinois Legislature; in 1853 was appointed Prosecuting Attorney; in 1856 a Presidential elector; a second time elected to the Legislature, and in 1858 was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business; re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and resigning, served as Colonel in the Federal army in 1861, and subsequently as a Major-General, having commanded with distinction the Army of Tennessee. In November, 1865, he was appointed by President Johnson Minister to the republic of Mexico, but declined. He was a delegate to the soldiers' Convention held in Pittsburg, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER.

He was born in South Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818; his grandfather, Zephaniah, having been an officer in the Revolution, and his father, John, having served under General Jackson at New Orleans. He gradnated at Waterville College in 1838; studied law, and on being admitted to the bar settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, practising his profession in that city, and in Boston; in 1853 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was subsequently a member of the convention to revise the State Constitution; in 1859 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston Convention; in 1861 he was appointed a brigadier-general, and entered actively into the war movements; before the close of that year he was made a major-general, serving as such in New Orleans, and various other portions of the rebellious States; at the conclusion of the Rebellion he resumed his profession of law in Lowell, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Fortieth Congress.

THOMAS CORNELL.

He was born at White Plains, Westchester county, New York, January 27, 1814; received a common school education; has been engaged in the business of transportation and banking, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress.

JOHN COVODE.

He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1808; a farmer and manufacturer by occupation, and extensively engaged in the coal business. He was elected from Pennsylvania a Representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, serving on the Committee on Public Expenditures. Was also re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and was made chairman of a special committee to investigate certain charges made against President Buchanan and his Administration. Re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and made chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures. Was a delegate to the Philadelphia "Loyalists' Convention" of 1866, and re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ.

He was born in Reading, Pa., September 14, 1821; his father was an officer in the navy, and fought under Captain Lawrence in 1812; he received an academical education in Reading and in Nottingham, Md.; read law and came to the bar in 1846; and, having turned his attention to the newspaper business, he was for twenty years the editor of the Reading *Gazette and Democrat*; in 1856 he was elected to the State Legislature; re-elected in 1857 and made Speaker of the House, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress.

JOHN COBURN.

He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, October 27, 1825; graduated at Wabash College in 1846; adopted the profession of law; was a member of the State Legislature in 1850 and 1851; was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the Twelfth District from 1859 and 1861; resigned, and served in the army during the Rebellion, first as Colonel of the 33d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, when he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services; was with the Army of the Cumberland, and having gone with General Sherman to Atlanta, received in person the surrender of that city; in October, 1865, he was elected Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Indiana, which he resigned in August, 1866; and in the subsequent autumn he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Fortieth Congress.

C. M. DODGE.

He was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, April 12, 1831; graduated at the Norwich University of Vermont in 1850; adopted the profession of civil engineer, and was employed on several important railroads in the West, and is now Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad; in 1861 he entered the military service as captain; raised the 4th Regiment Iowa Infantry and was made Colonel; in 1862 he was appointed Brigadier-General for services at Pea Ridge; after various services in Middle Tennessee, at Vicksburg, and Corinth, he took an active part in the Atlantic campaign, and was promoted to be a Major-General on the recommendation of Generals Grant, Sherman, and McPherson, and was subsequently in command of the Departments of Wisconsin, Kansas, and the Plains, and soon after, resigning his commission in the army, he was elected a Representative from Iowa to the Fortieth Congress.

JOSEPH J. GRAVELY.

He was born in Henry county, Virginia, in 1828; received a common school education; spent his youth chiefly on a farm. In 1853 and 1854 he was elected to the Virginia Legislature; during the latter year he removed to Missouri; was elected to the Convention of that State in 1860; in 1862 he was elected to the Senate of the State, and re-elected in 1864; had command during a part of the Rebellion as Colonel of the 8th regiment of Missouri cavalry. After the close of the war he turned his attention to the practice of the law, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Fortieth Congress.

WILLIAM A. PILE.

He was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, February 11, 1829, received a good English and classical education, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Missouri Conference at the commencement of the Rebellion. In 1861 he joined the Missouri Volunteers as Chaplain. In 1862 he had command of a battery of artillery as Captain; was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of Colonel of Infantry, and in 1862 he was appointed a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. He was in the Missouri campaign under General Lyon; with Generals Grant and Halleck at Corinth; also at Vicksburg and near Mobile, and his command was the first to break the enemy's line at the capture of Fort Blakely. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Fortieth Congress.

MORTON C. HUNTER.

He was born in Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, February 5, 1825; went through a scientific course of studies in the Indiana State University; studied law, and graduated as a lawyer at the above institution. In 1858 he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1860 he was a Presidential elector; in 1862 he raised the 82d Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and as Colonel commanded it until the fall of Atlanta in 1864; he also had command of a brigade under General Sherman in his march to the sea, and continued with the 14th Army Corps until it arrived in Washington. In March, 1865, he was breveted a Brigadier-General, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Fortieth Congress.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

He was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1820; in 1836 he left college, and, as a private, joined a company commanded by his brother, and went to assist Texas in gaining her independence, in which service he rose to the rank of captain; in 1843 he was settled in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and adopted the profession of law; served in the Mexican war as colonel of the 2d Ohio Infantry, and for his services at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco he was breveted a brigadier-general in the regular army; in 1855 he was appointed consul at Marseilles; in 1858 he was appointed minister resident at Lisbon; on the breaking out of the Rebellion, as brigadier-general of volunteers, he had command of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio; was with General Sherman at Vicksburg; was assigned to the 13th Army Corps, and was in command at the taking of Fort Henderson, in Arkansas, and, on account of his loss of health, resigned his command in 1863. In 1865 he was the unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Ohio, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Fortieth Congress.

DANIEL J. MORRELL.

He was born in North Berwick, Maine, August 8, 1821; received a common school education; settled in Philadelphia in 1836, and followed the mercantile business as clerk and principal until 1855, when he entered into the business of manufacturing iron at Johnstown, Pennsylvania; served for a time in the Councils of the town, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

He is the well-known pugilist, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress. (The dates and facts required to make this notice complete having been refused to the compiler, and as he inserts nothing in his work which is not authentic, he cannot furnish a biography at this time.)

JOHN HILL.

He was born in Catskill, New York, in 1821; received a common school education; was for seven years a clerk and book-keeper in his native place; removed to Boonton, Morris county, New Jersey, and pursued the same business for three years, and subsequently devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. He held for many years a number of local and town offices, and in 1866 he was elected to the State Legislature; and on being twice re-elected was made Speaker of the Assembly; took an active part in raising troops during the Rebellion; has been foremost among his neighbors in promoting the moral and social welfare of his fellow-citizens; and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Fortieth Congress.

WILLIAM MOORE.

He was born in Montgomery county, Pa., December 25, 1810; received a common school education; worked on a farm, and was a clerk in a country store for some years; was subsequently devoted to mercantile pursuits in Atlantic county, N. J.; spent nineteen years as agent of the Weymouth Iron Works; was for a time engaged in ship building and the coasting trade; was twice elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Atlantic county, serving in all ten years; and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Fortieth Congress.

WILLIAM MUNGEN.

He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 12, 1821; removed with his parents to Ohio in 1830; he received the rudiments of his education from his mother, but afterwards obtained a knowledge of the Latin and German languages; spent his youth engaged in agricultural pursuits; adopted the profession of law; was for some years the publisher and editor of the *Democratic Courier*, published in Findlay, Ohio; in 1846 and 1848 he was chosen a County Auditor; in 1851 he was elected to the State Senate, and declined a re-election; was a delegate to the Democratic Cincinnati Convention of 1856, to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and to the Philadelphia National Union Convention of 1866. He served during the Rebellion under General Sherman, as Colonel of the 57th Ohio Volunteers, which he raised, from 1861 to 1863, when he resigned on account of ill-health. On recovering his health he was appointed the State agent to visit all the Ohio troops in the Department of Tennessee with poll-books and tally-sheets. In 1864 he was appointed to perform the same duty for the Ohio troops in the Army of the Potomac; on his return he held a number of township offices, and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from Ohio in the Fortieth Congress.

GREEN B. RAUM.

He was born in Golconda, Pope county, Illinois, December 3, 1829; received a good education and adopted the profession of the law; in 1861 he participated in the war for the Union es major of the 56th Illinois Volunteers; was promoted to the rank of colonel in 1862; to the rank of brevet brigadier-general in 1864; to the full rank of brigadier in 1865, serving in the Army of the Tennessee until January of the latter year; he commanded a brigade during the siege of Vicksburg, with General McPherson; went with General Sherman to Chattanooga in 1863, commanding a brigade; was at the battle of Mission Ridge, and commanded a brigade during the great march through Georgia to Savannah, in 1864; in 1866 he was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Fortieth Congress.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

He was born in Bedford, Westchester county, New York, October 10, 1830; received an academical education in that town; studied law, and came to the bar in 1847, at Poughkeepsie; in 1848 he was elected to the Assembly, and re-elected in 1849; in 1854 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1856 he was elected for four years Judge of Westchester county; re-elected in 1859, and also in 1863, serving eleven years in all; in 1860 he was a Presidential elector; was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864 which renominated President Lincoln; and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

He was born near Cookstown, Tyrone county, Ireland, May 6, 1814; received a good English and classical education; emigrated to this country in 1836; entered Yale College, and received the degree of A. M. in 1841; was a student for two years at the Yale law school; between the years 1838 and 1844 he was a frequent writer for the New York *Herald*; during the latter year he became identified with the New York *Tribune*, signing his communications "Richelieu;" in 1848-49 he became identified as editor with a weekly paper called *The People;* in 1859 he visited his native land and the continent of Europe; practised law in New York from 1853 to 1862; in 1862 he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the city of Brooklyn; and in 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress. In addition to his extensive writings on the politics of the country, published in a great variety of journals, he has occasionally delivered addresses on literary topics, and is also the author of a number of poems which have become popular with the people.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remark. READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

DR. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last *three years.* I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

DR. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your TAR SYRUP, which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS,
136 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL REMOVE TO THIS LOCATION

As soon as the extensive alterations now making will allow.

His stock of

WHITE GOODS,
LACE VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

Is offered at prices to insure its being closed out at

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1132 MARKET Street.
5 10§

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies, weeklies, etc. 72

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
CARPETINGS, Etc.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATTINGS,
And a full assortment of
FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,
Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. TOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

JUST LANDED,
ENGLISH CARPETINGS
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, and
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

GEORGE W. HILL,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers 2 13 wfm3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·12, and $1·25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 50c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1·50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

JOHN R. WHITE,
NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES. [2 28 1m

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
MARVIN'S PATENT
ARE THE BEST.
ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF.
ALWAYS DRY.
MOBILE TEST.
FEBRUARY 13, 1867.
"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.
"WHITFIELD & BILLING."
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
MARVIN & CO.
No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)
And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.
House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuthtfm
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 26 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.
LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.
LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.
For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.
TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

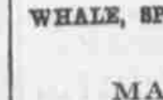
CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
11 8§ Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,
(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

KEITH & PICKETT
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
AND DEALERS IN
WHALE, SPERM, LARD, ENGINE, SPINDLE,
AND
MACHINERY OILS.
Also, Agents for Manhattan Axle Grease Company.
No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue
1 30 wfm2m



PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

THE MUTE'S LAMENT.

BY JOHN CARLIN, A. M.

[The author of the following poem has been a deaf mute from his birth. He is now a miniature painter of decided merit in New York, but received his education at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.]

move—a silent exile on this earth;
As in his dreary cell one doomed for life,
My tongue is mute and closed ear heedeth not;
No gleam of hope this darkened mind assures
That the blest power of speech shall e'er be known.
Murmuring gaily o'er their pebbly beds
The limpid streamlets, as they onward flow
Through verdant meadows and responding woodlands,
Vocal with merry tones—*I hear them not.*
The linnet's dulcet tone; the robin's strain;
The whippowill; the lightsome mock-bird's cry,
When merrily from branch to branch they skip,
Flap their blithe wings, and o'er the tranquil air
Diffuse their melodies—*I hear them not.*
The touch[illegible]ric of the lute divine,
Obedient t[illegible]e rise, the cadence soft,
And the de[illegible] pause of maiden's pensive song,
While swells her heart with love's elated life,
Draw forth its mellow tones—*I hear them not.*
Deep silence over all, and all seems lifeless;
The orator's exciting strains the crowd
Enraptured hear, while meteor-like, his wit
Illuminates the dark abyss of mind—
Alone, left in the dark—*I hear them not.*
While solemn stillness reigns in sacred walls,
Devotion high and awe profound prevail,
The balmy words of God's own messenger
Excite to love, and troubled spirits soothe—
Religion's dew-drops bright—*I feel them not.*
From wearied search through long and cheerless ways
For faithless fortune, I, lorn, homeward turn;
And must this thankless tongue refuse to breathe
The blest word "Mother," when that being dear
I meet with steps elastic, full of joy
And all the fibres of this heart susceptive
Throb with our nature's strongest, purest love?
Oh, that this tongue must still forbear to sing
The hymns sublime, in praise of God on high;
Whilst solemnly the organ peals forth praises,
Inspired and deep with sweetest harmony!
Though sad and heavy is the fate I bear,
And I may sometimes wail my solitude,
Yet oh, how precious the endowments He,
T' alleviate, hath lavished, and shall I
Thankless return His kindness by laments?
O Hope! How sweetly smileth heavenly Hope
On the sad, drooping soul and trembling heart!
Bright as the morning star when night recedes,
His genial smile this longing soul assures
That when it leaves this sphere replete with woes,
For Paradise replete with purest joys,
My ears shall be unsealed and I shall hear;
My tongue shall be unbound and I shall speak,
And happy with the angels sing forever!

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

THE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN THE FOURTH WARD.—The cause of the death of the fiddler Thomas V. Scott remains a mystery. It appears from the testimony of Patrick A. Moran and others that Scott was engaged to play the violin at a tavern, at No. 636 South street, and that Scott and McLees left the place about 5 o'clock on Friday morning, both being sober, so far as the witnesses were able to testify. Mr. English, who lives in Baker street, near Spafford, heard a noise in the street, and on reaching the sidewalk saw the deceased lying on the pavement and McLees standing near him. A colored man, named John Dobbins, and a white man, named Reynolds, were also standing near. A driver of a milk wagon, named Patrick Fay, saw the deceased on the pavement between 5 and 6 o'clock. Witness lifted Scott up and placed him on a cellar-door, but he was not dead at that time. Several other witnesses testified to seeing Scott on the pavement, but none of them heard of any disturbance or saw any blows struck.

Charles McLees, brother-in-law of the deceased, who keeps a cheese stand in Eleventh street market, appeared on Saturday before Chief Detective Lamon, and thus stated:—

I left Moran's, where Scott had been playing his fiddle for a dancing party, in company with Scott; came down Seventh to Bedford, turned up a little street towards Chesnut, and brought up at Baker street; I stopped and asked Scott if he was not going home; he said he was; I said he was not, and to come with me, as I would take him right; he said he was going right; I said he was not, and I must go home myself, and left him; this conversation took place at the corner below where Scott was knocked down; when I went half way up Baker street I looked back to see what had become of Scott; I then heard a fuss; I returned to see what it was; when I got back Scott was lying in the street; Scott then jumped to his feet and struck the man with his fiddle; they then got hold of each other, and Scott fell; I went to pick him up and trailed him to the cellar door; a man opened the cellar to come up, and asked what was the matter; I said the man was drunk, and a man had knocked him senseless; he said, "Cannot you take him away?" I said I was not fit to carry him, and I could not find a policeman, as I had already gone up to Seventh street to see if I could find one; a darkey then came up; a white man came up and told the darkey that I would give him a quarter to take the man home; I said I would; the darkey then got a pushcart and took him home; I did not know he was dead until I got there; did not see where the assailant went to: I was too scared.

The Coroner held an investigation on Saturday.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that on making a post mortem examination he discovered a wound on the lip of the deceased caused by the teeth, and a contusion directly back of the left ear, caused by striking some smooth surface; there was a clot of blood on the base of the brain; from the absence of any scratches or marks on the face, the wound on the lip appears to have been made by a blow with the fist.

The testimony of other witnesses examined furnishes no clue to the assassin.

The investigation was then adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

FRATERNAL DIFFICULTIES.—Last Saturday night a young man named James McKinley, a resident of New York, came on a visit to this city, and paid a visit to the residence of his mother, at Eighth and Carpenter streets. It was late, and the family had retired when he got there. He knocked. Not being admitted, on account of his bad behavior on a previous visit, James thereupon, it is alleged, kicked against the door, forcing the lock off. He then proceeded to the second story, where he met his brother, whom he assaulted. Not satisfied with the mischief he had already done, he smashed out several panes of glass in the room window, and commenced to break things generally. The services of a policeman were secured, and James was taken to the lock-up. In the morning he was discharged from custody.

Yesterday about noon, as John was passing along Chesnut street, James made his appearance, and from his actions was evidently bent upon punishing his brother. The latter, in order to get away from him, ran towards the Central Station, crying "Police! police!" pursued by James. Detective Stephens, on hearing the alarm, went to the rescue of the pursued individual, and succeeded in capturing James before he had inflicted any injury on the person of his brother. James had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, who held him in default of $1000 bail to answer at court the charges of assault and battery and malicious mischief.

FALSE ALARM.—An alarm of fire was created yesterday afternoon in consequence of a great smoke issuing from the factory at Twenty-second and Wood streets. The cause of the smoke was the engineer building a fire under the boilers with tar barrels.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Edward Johnson, aged twenty-two, who resides near the Navy Yard, fell off a wagon at the Arsenal gate, and had his head badly cut, his nose broken, and was otherwise injured.

James Boyle, aged twenty-six, had his head badly cut during a fight in a den in Monroe street.

William Walsey, aged twenty-eight, got into a fight in Gillis alley, and came in contact with a stove-plate wielded by a strong arm, which damaged his cranium considerably. They were all admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A SCHOOL-HOUSE in Connecticut would have burned down, so one of our exchanges informs us, had it not been for the *coolness of the female teachers.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES	6·30	MOON RISES	5·19
SUN SETS	5·55	HIGH WATER	12·21

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

MARCH.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	6	4·37 mo.	4·30 mo.
First Quarter	13	3·46 mo.	3·39 mo.
Full Moon	20	3·54 mo.	3·47 mo.
Last Quarter	28	2·45 mo.	2·38 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
GEORGE L. BUZBY,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 15
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 16
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 16
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 16
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada	Feb. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 19
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Feb. 20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 20
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 21
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 22
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
America	Southampton	New York	Feb. 27
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 28
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Feb. 28
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 2
Edinburg	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 2
Delaware	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 20
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 20

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
C.of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W.Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Cella	New York	London	Mar. 9
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Mar. 9
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Mar. 16
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 16
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Fulton	New York	Havre	Mar. 16
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 16
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 16
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 20
America	New York	Havre	Mar. 21
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Mar 23
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Mar. 23
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Merrimac	New York	Havre	Mar. 30
Atalanta	New York	London	Mar. 30
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 30
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	April 3
Europe	New York	Havre	April 6
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	April 6
China	Boston	Liverpool	April 10
Bellona	New York	London	April 13
Arago	New York	Havre	April 13
Havana	New York	Havre	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Roman	Philada	Boston	Mar. 4
Alabama	New York	Vera Cruz	Mar. 5
Mercedita	New York	St. Thomas	Mar. 6
Gen. Barnes	New York	Savannah	Mar. 7
San Jacinto	New York	Savannah	Mar. 9
Tybee	New York	Galveston	Mar. 9
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 9
Moro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar. 9
San Francisco	New York	Greytown	Mar. 9
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Mar. 9
H.Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 11
H. Livingston	New York	Savannah	Mar. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Mar. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Mar. 16
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Mar. 21
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 22
Corsica	New York	Havana	Mar. 23
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	Mar. 30
Colorado	San Fran	Yokohama, etc	April 3
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Chase, Crossman, 35 hours from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Virginia, Smithers, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, do. do.
Schr Lizzie Maull, Buhler, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, E. Boston, do.
Schr Cherub, Layman, Alexandria, do.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Fall River, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr J. B. Henry, Walker, Providence, Captain.
Schr J. J. Little, Little, New York, J. R. White & Son.
Schr Chas. Moore, Ingersoll, Bridgeport, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Wm. John, Street, Washington, do.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Richmond, do.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr W. Callaghan, Clark, Georgetown, D. C., do.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Washington, do.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, Washington, W.P.Clyde&Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, 4 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sons. Passengers—B. Numes, Charles Collute, Mikel Cusus. On Thursday evening saw a barque and two schooners from the West Indies, coming into the Capes of the Delaware; at 9 A. M. on Saturday, off the Powder wharf, passed ship Tonawanda, for Liverpool, going down in tow of tug America.

Schr W. Penny, Penny, from Greenport, N. Y.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, from Bridgeport, Conn.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 1.—Mr. John Saunders, Jr., reports the following vessels as having passed in the Capes to-day, bound to Philadelphia:—Barque Thomas, from Cardenas; schrs A. M. Flanagan and Ida F. Wheeler, both from Matanzas. Wind SW.; foggy.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Rival, Doane, hence at San Francisco 2d inst.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, hence, at New Orleans yesterday. The Juniata, for Philadelphia, was detained at the bar by a dense fog.
Steamship Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richmond 28th ult.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 28th ult.
Brig C. Matthews, Cox, hence for Portsmouth, was off Highland Light 28th ult.
Schr C. Fantauzzi, Wooster, from Eastport for Philadelphia, at Newport 1st inst.
Schr Rappahannock, Adams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 1st inst.
Schr Comet, Lang, for Philadelphia, cleared at Halifax 27th ult.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 1st inst.
Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, and Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 2d inst.
Schr George Fales, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 1st inst.
Schr E. L. Smith, Smith, from Cienfuegos, at New York 1st inst.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for New Castle, Del., sailed from Providence 1st inst.
Schrs Emma Bacon, Case; M. L. Smith, Crawford; S. L. Simmons, Gandy; N. C. Paine, Howes, hence, at Boston, 1st inst.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Greenwich, N. J., at Boston, 1st inst.
Schr Annie Freeman, Reed, from Portland, for Philadelphia, at Newport, 28th ult., and sailed again 1st inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River, for Philadelphia, at Newport, 28th ult., and sailed again 1st inst.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, from Boston, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport, 1st inst.
Schrs Lizzie Batchelder, English, and E. H. Atwood, Higgins, from Boston, for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole, 28th ult.
Schr Matthew Kinney, Ogier, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole, 28th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that a spar buoy has been placed to mark Broad Cove Rock, entrance to Portland harbor, Me., until further notice.
By order of the Lighthouse Board,
JOHN POPE,
Lighthouse Inspector, First District.
Portland, February 27, 1867.

MISCELLANY.

The steamship George Leary, which left Baltimore on Friday evening for Norfolk, in consequence of the dense fog prevailing as she was leaving port, was run into by the steamship George Law, as the latter was going in. The latter had her bow stove, and had to run into the nearest wharf to prevent her sinking. The Leary was also damaged to such an extent as to compel her to return to her wharf.

Br. ship Black Prince, 803 tons, cleared at Savannah on the 23d ult. for Liverpool, with a cargo of 1781 bales of upland cotton, weighing 898,381 pounds, valued at $266,376·11, and 327 bales sea island cotton, weighing 103,694 pounds, valued at $235,619.11.

Ship Norway, Coombs, for Liverpool, cleared at Mobile 21st ult., with a cargo of 5400 bales of cotton, weighing 2,761,589 pounds, and valued at $810,416. She was loaded by A. J. Ingersoll and J. H. & John Wylie & Co. This is the largest cargo that has left that port ince the close of the war.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT ST.

During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information, possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electricalelement which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper, healthy action.

Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been, and is daily being by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.

For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.

MRS. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.

For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere whom we have treated and cured: A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquillas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New Castle county, Del., cured of a cancer in the breast in three weeks; Francis Gottwalls, No 1846 Hamilton street, absorption of a tumor weighing eleven pounds; Jacob Vandergrift, Odessa, Del., severe case of diabetes; G. T. Boulden, firm of Boulden & Co., No. 36 South Water street, paralysis on the left side, cured in three weeks; E. McClain, No. 329 Juniper street, dyspepsia and nervous debility; Lieutenant Robert G. Wilson, V. R. C. dyspepsia cured in seven days; R. J. Robbertson, Fox Lake, Wisconsin, bronchitis catarrh, John C. Carter, Commander United States Navy, Brooklyn, bleeding piles and fistula of forty-six years' standing; Charles H. Hammond, Western National Bank, Baltimore, dyspepsia and sick headache, of twenty-five years' standing, cured in three weeks; William Rowbotham, No. 1327 Front street, obstinate piles, cured in three applications; C. A. Byran, lumbago and dyspepsia, of ten years; N. B. Baldwin, late pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, nervous prostration, after three applications; C. D. Cooper, Port Jervis, N. Y., severe case of catarrh; William Holtzworth, No. 257 Market street, ulcerated bowels, dyspepsia, orchites, etc., of seven years' standing; Hon. J. M. Butler, No. 730 S. Tenth street; J. W. Bradley, No. 68 N. Fourth street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George O. Evans, No. 1632 N. Fifteenth street; Mr. Pelouse, Chesnut and Third streets; Brigadier General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 918 Spruce street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; M. C. Sadler, No. 639 Arch street; C. S. Emack, No. 433 Chesnut street; A. L. Whiteman, corner Third and Market streets; J. H. Andrews, No. 912 Pine street; M. Errickson, No. 1322 Pine street; Thomas Stimson, No. 1914 Front street; W. R. Smith, No. 1029 Hanover street; George L. Buzby, Nos 931 and 933 Market street; Thomas Drake, Germantown; William Stevenson, Sixth and Market streets; C. Marshall, No. 519 S. Ninth street; Mr. Harris, No. 1406 Master street; Thomas Gregg, Vineland, N. J.; Brigadier-General A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Camden, N. J.

Physicians or students desiring to have instructions in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive pamphlet of cures effected, with numerous references, and including a treatise on the subject, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to

Dr. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
130wsm3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO
956m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson; or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weights to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1, thirty million (30,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 2, twenty million (20,000,000) pounds; on Route No. 3, eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4, three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota; or at such other point in each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
1 19 t3 7[Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22, 1867.

POSTPONEMENT OF OPENING OF BIDS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

The time for the opening of the proposals for army transportation, invited by the advertisement from this office of January 15, 1867, is hereby extended to 12 M. of THURSDAY, the seventh day of March, 1867.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
2 25 9t] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Col. and Assist. Quartermaster U. S. A.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to
2 7 t5 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed will be about 4⅝ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 3500 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,000 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.
5w

Boston January 30, 1867

F L O R I S T

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth!

Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 22 3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express p[illegible]ly attended to.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. P E R K I N S,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes,"

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 2 23 24t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
THE GREAT IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE
JUST ARRIVED FROM CALIFORNIA,
the first Japanese Artistes ever permitted to leave Japan.
THOMAS MAGUIRE AND PROFESSOR RISLEY
MANAGERS.

The Imperial Troupe is composed of over twenty of the most extraordinary performers, male and female

ACROBATS,
TOP SPINNERS,
BALANCERS,
POETRY OF MOTION,
BUTTERFLYING,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.,

and the Daimios' favorite, the greatest performer in the world,

HAMAI KARI SADAKITCHI,

and his beautiful and most wonderful son,

ALL RIGHT.

Their performances in over
SIXTY REPRESENTATIONS AT MAGUIRE'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, IN SAN FRANCISCO,
were unanimously pronounced
THE WONDER OF THE WORLD.

The stay of the Troupe in this city will be but for a short series of performances, which will take place
EVERY EVENING,
and on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
PARQUET, DRESS CIRCLE AND BALCONY, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

Family Circle	50 cents
Amphitheatre	25 cents

Seats may be reserved on and after Saturday, March 2, at the Academy, and C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store. 2 27tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY
Of the accomplished and legitimate artiste,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
Who will appear
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
March 4 and 5,
In her new play,
THE QUEEN OF THE SILVER IVY,
Produced with NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
Among which may be mentioned
A GRAND BALL-ROOM AND MASQUERADE SCENE,
Introducing a
NEAPOLITAN DANCE, BY THE CHARACTERS,
THE GIRAFFE DANCE,
BY ALEXANDER BOLDY.
By courtesy of ROBERT FOX, Esq.,
ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS,
THE RUINS OF AN ITALIAN TEMPLE,
TRIUMPHANT ENTRY OF THE GARIBALDI VOLUNTEERS.
To commence with the new drama, in 3 acts, entitled
THE QUEEN OF THE SILVER IVY.
Idalia..........Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
Conrad Phaulcon..........Mr. FRANK LAWLOR
(His first appearance here.)
To conclude with the favorite afterpiece,
THE WINDMILL.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
In active preparation,
ARMADALE; OR, FATE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF MR. DAVENPORT.
PERFECT SUCCESS OF
THE T. P. COOKE
GREAT PRIZE DRAMA,
TRUE
TO
THE
CORE.
Replete with startling and legitimate effects.
MARTIN TRUEGOLD..........E. L. DAVENPORT
MR. DAVENPORT WILL ALSO PERFORM,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 4, his celebrated character of
SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
In Coleman's interesting tragic play of
THE IRON CHEST.
TRUE TO THE CORE EVERY NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS OF "OURS."
SECOND WEEK OF "OURS,"
MONDAY, AND EVERY NIGHT,
"OURS,"
WITH NEW SCENERY,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF TROOPS.
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CAST, AND
Mrs. JOHN DREW as..........MARY NETLEY

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
SATURDAY—ONLY "OURS" MATINEE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME,
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 8 3m

VENUS.—LAST WEEK OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PAINTING.
No one should fail to see it.
ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents. [3 4 6t*

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS."
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!

The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered, at the old-established stand,
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.

Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF ANTWERP (new)	Saturday, March 9
KANGAROO	Wednesday, March 13
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, March 16
CITY OF CORK	Wednesday, March 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, March 23

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
8 7§ Or, No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK. — PHILAdelphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

VISITORS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION
will find suitable
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
and every article adapted for European travel, at
BROWN'S TRUNK STORE,
2 10§ FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

The Thirty-ninth Congress.

The Thirty-ninth Congress has become a thing of history. Called into being by the suffrages of a loyal people during the last year of the late great war, it has been obliged to face the most momentous and difficult questions ever committed to the settlement of a legislative body. Elected upon the same ticket with our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, it found, when it assembled in 1865, a strange and unparalleled state of affairs. Mr. Lincoln had been sent to his grave by the bullet of an assassin nearly seven months before. In the interim his successor, discarding the principles of the martyred leader, and without consulting the Representatives of the people, had undertaken to reconstruct the Southern States according to his own crude notions, and by his own puny fiat to settle the mighty questions growing out of the great struggle and revolution through which the nation had passed. The Congress of the United States, for the first time in our history, found its constitutional authority as the law-making branch of the Government denied, and the Executive claiming to settle the most momentous national issues by his own mere will. And it found this extraordinary claim made to support a plan of reconstruction which placed the Governments of the Rebel States in the hands of the very men who had just been defeated in their attempts to overthrow the Government, and which deprived the nation of the just fruits of its dearly bought victories over the enemies of the country. The claim was one which involved the destruction of the Constitution by virtually changing the form of our Government; the policy in behalf of which this claim was made, was one that would have made the nation's vast expenditures of life and resources so much blood and money wasted in a vain and fruitless endeavor.

Congress met the usurpations of the Executive in a spirit worthy of the Representatives of a free people. Its first great work was to vindicate its own authority as the only constitutional law-making power in the Government. At every step it met the determined hostility of the usurping Executive. Every measure it devised for the protection of the people and for the proper government of the country was met by a veto. All the appliances of power and place were lavishly used to seduce members from their integrity. Notwithstanding all this, Congress, besides the ordinary legislation, passed at its first session those two great measures of public freedom and order—the Civil Rights bill and the Freedmen's Bureau bill, besides submitting to the several States an amendment to the Constitution covering a proper plan of reconstruction.

The approaching elections furnished an occasion for once more appealing to the people. How magnificently that appeal was responded to has already become a part of our history. Reinforced by this direct popular indorsement, Congress returned to its labors last December, and immediately commenced preparations for a more thorough work of reconstruction, should the Constitutional amendment be rejected. It also began to prepare for those measures of protection to the country which the threatening attitude of the Executive had rendered necessary. Meanwhile the Southern communities having contemptuously rejected the generous terms of reconstruction offered by Congress, a new and more complete measure was matured, passed by both Houses, and on Saturday last triumphantly repassed over the President's veto, so that it is now the law of the land. Thus the power and authority of Congress over this great question were at last fully vindicated.

The passage of the Tenure of Office bill, and of the bill establishing impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia, both over the veto of the President, were additional popular triumphs which will lend lustre to the Thirty-ninth Congress. In regard to all the great issues upon which it was elected it proved itself faithful, incorruptible, and successful.

We are not unaware that the failure of the Tariff bill is highly deplored by a large portion of the community. This we must ascribe, however, to the tremendous stress put upon Congress in its contest with the Executive upon the all-absorbing political issues of the hour, rather than to any want of regard for the interests of our national industry. The constant necessity of having a two-thirds majority upon all important questions necessarily delayed legislation and prolonged discussion. A large majority of Congress was in favor of increased protection, but the diversity of interests to be consulted finally threw the bill into a position where a minority could and did defeat it. We do not doubt, however, that out of this temporary defeat will grow a wiser and juster tariff.

Taking an impartial and comprehensive survey of the momentous questions which the Thirty-ninth Congress had to deal with, the tremendous difficulties it had to encounter, and the grand victory it finally achieved for the Constitution and for popular rights, we but anticipate the verdict of history when we assign it to a position second to that occupied by no other legislative body since the foundation of the Government.

"Les Miserables."

We published recently, in our local columns, an abstract of the first annual report of the "Citizens' Association of Pennsylvania." The subjects discussed in this document are of such vital importance to the whole community, that they deserve more than a passing notice. The object of the Association, expressed in a word, is the prevention of misery and crime; and to enable its members to accomplish this, they are authorized to attempt the reformation of inebriates, paupers, vagrants, and criminals of all sorts. The blind, as well as the deaf and dumb, are likewise to some extent embraced within the scope of their operations.

A glance at the figures embraced in the report will show how great and pressing a necessity there is for active exertion on the part of such an institution. The records of our own State with reference to the numbers and condition of criminals and dependants, are too meagre and too unreliable to be of any service as the basis of a calculation of their probable aggregates. The report, therefore, has recourse to the abundant data afforded by the official records of the State of Massachusetts, assuming that the proportions of the several classes of criminals and dependants to the entire population is about the same in the two States. This assumption, if it varies at all from the truth, in all probability renders the estimates too low. Taking them as the minimum, however, we have within the limits of the Commonwealth:—

	One in	*Whole number.*
Insane persons	421	8,715
Idiots	1015	3,615
Blind	1800	2,000
Deaf mutes	1800	2,000
Paupers	365	10,053
Vagrants and beggars	120	30,000
Criminals	229	16,023
Drunkards	74	49,587
Total	30	121,994

This gives a grand total of about one hundred and twenty-two thousand, which, estimating the present population of the State at 3,670,000, shows that one person out of thirty is dependent upon the rest of the community either for support or correction. In bettering the physical and moral condition of this vast multitude, there is abundant work for a hundred institutions such as the Citizens' Association.

Thus far the Association have chiefly directed their inquiries into the causes of intemperance, and endeavored to devise the most effective cure for it. In selecting this as the starting point for their labors, they have chosen wisely. The intemperate use of spirituous liquors is the primal source of one-half of all the wretchedness and of three-fourths of all the crime with which humanity is cursed. It is, moreover, a never-failing fountain, whose loathsome stream keeps even pace with the increase of population, and is perpetually renewed by the lapse of time. It is more devastating than warfare, more perilous than famine, more destructive than the plague. Immorality, avarice, and violence follow it as close attendants; misery alone is left to mark its path.

To cure intemperance is a difficult task; to prevent it in the first place would be far wiser, but to do this is even more difficult. The attempt to exorcise the demon by legislation—to prevent drunkenness by closing all places where spirituous liquors are sold, has proved a signal failure wherever it has been made. The most that can be done by the law-making power is to so restrain the traffic that its more obnoxious features shall be in some measure obviated, or, if possible, altogether removed. The true remedy for the evil is the elevation of the moral sentiment of the community; the substitution of a proper and harmless taste for a depraved and ruinous one. This fact the Association recognize; and the course they have marked out is in accordance with its teachings. The cure of intemperance in individual cases is, therefore, the starting point which they have selected. A large farm, in a retired and healthy locality, and easy of access to the city, has been purchased, and on this it is proposed to erect the buildings which will be required in the furtherance of their reformatory labors. Hitherto, in every institution of this kind, the inmates have all been congregated in one or more large buildings, where the privacy of the household is from necessity unknown. Whatever of shame is attached to an inmate, whether voluntary or involuntary, of a reformatory institution, is therefore suffered to rankle in his heart, to the positive hindrance of his thorough reformation. To obviate this drawback upon the ease and efficiency of their labors, the Association have determined to erect a number of small cottages, varying in size so as to afford accommodations for families of from five to twenty members. These can be erected at an expense much less in proportion than the amount which would be swallowed up in buildings of a larger and more massive character; besides which, all the comforts and appearances of a true home can be thus secured, and such restraints on liberty of person and habits as may be necessary will be less evident, and, therefore, less galling.

The report of the Association elaborately reviews all the points upon which we have touched, and presents, on the whole, the most feasible scheme that has ever been devised for the cure of intemperance and the alleviation of the miseries which spring from it. We can but wish the Citizens' Association, in the good work which they have undertaken, the greatest and speediest success

---

The Bankrupt Bill.—At last, thanks to Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, the Bankrupt bill has passed both Houses, and is now before the President. It was adopted in the House by a majority of one. The Senate, strange to say, concurred by a large vote. This most necessary of measures will doubtless receive the Executive sanction, and in the future more energy be infused into those whose only crime was their misfortune in commercial ventures.

Reverdy Johnson's Position.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson made a powerful speech in the Senate upon the passage of the Military Reconstruction bill over the President's veto. He said that there were many propositions of law in that message that could not be sustained, and many errors of judgment that would be apparent upon examination. He averred that Mr. Johnson and the late Executive did not agree in their theories of reconstruction, and that many of the conditions required of the Rebel States by the present Executive were as unconstitutional as anything which could be found in the bill. He defended his previous vote for the bill, and the one he was about to give. He said that he was informed by many leading men that the Southern States would immediately proceed to reorganize under this bill.

The position of the distinguished Senator from Maryland is that of a large class of the more moderate conservatives, who wish to see this question finally settled, and who are tired of following the lead of a short-sighted, bigoted, fanatical faction of extremists, who have done nothing but oppose the Government ever since the commencement of the great struggle.

President Johnson's folly has not only consolidated the Republican party against him, but has reinforced that party's opposition by the better elements of the Democracy.

A Deserved Compliment.—The unanimous passage of a resolution of thanks to Mr. Speaker Colfax, for the "dignified, courteous, and impartial manner" in which he had discharged the duties of his arduous position, was a well-merited compliment to one of the best Speakers with which the House has ever been blessed. Any one who has seen the manner in which he ruled that most turbulent of representative bodies, will bear his testimony to the efficiency and popularity of the presiding officer. With a rapidity to us incomprehensible he sums up the merits of a point of order, and his decision is always concurred in, not only by the Republicans but also by his Democratic opponents. The vote of over 180 to 5 on an appeal shows how he is sustained by the House, without distinction of party. There is no doubt but that he will be the Speaker of the Fortieth Congress, a position to which he is called by all parties. The present courteous and efficient Clerk, Hon. Edward McPherson, will also be retained, there being no organized opposition to his re-election.

Departed.—At noon to-day the country, through that ingratitude for which republics are proverbial, lost the services of a public servant eminently fitted, by his modesty, his logic, and his large experience, to be the leader of a respectable minority. The term of the Honorable Andrew Jackson Rogers, of New Jersey, expired at meridian. The records of the House, however, will keep his memory green. Whenever a factious opposition is to be attempted, and some one needed to talk against time, then will the absent Rogers be mourned by his Democratic associates. Whenever there is a silly point of order raised, or a Bunsbyism got off, the House will think of "Jack," and the remark be called a "Rogerism." It is but another proof of the mistaken views of the citizens of New Jersey, that they should discard so faithful a public servant, so learned a jurist, and so brilliant an ornament to the State.

Wool.—The bill which was passed by both Houses in regard to the tariff on wool, was a compromise between the growers and the manufacturers. It divided that article into three classes, and taxed them variously, according to their *ad valorem* value. It gives, we understand, general satisfaction to the wool men, although a higher duty would have been acceptable to the wool growers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

☞ CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT St., corner of Seventh,
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
COMPLETE PREPARATION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE.
BOOK-KEEPING practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental; Calculations, Forms, etc.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
Day and evening instruction.
A department is now open for Ladies.
Catalogues furnished on application [2 20 wfm6t

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE MASTER PLASTERERS of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity, held on TUESDAY Evening, 26th inst., at the Hall of the Washington Hose House, GEORGE GORDON was called to the Chair, and J. T. ALLEN appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Master Plasterers of the city of Philadelphia and vicinity pledge themselves not to pay more than three dollars per day on and after the first day of March next.

Resolved, That we no longer submit to the demand of the journeymen to quit at 4 o'clock on Saturdays, and to pay them a full day's wages for the same.

George Gordon,
Wm. Cowperthwait,
John Supplee,
H. K. Spear,
Jos. Richardson,
W. J. Pascoe,
L. A. Patterson,
Wm. Ballenger,
Owen E. Dillon,
Joel Reeves,
Wm. Jacobs,
Samuel Fowler,
Daniel Glacken,
Chas. Vandyke,
Samuel Meno,
William Stewart,
James Mallen,
John V. Kerns,
Wm. Hurley,
Chas. M. Keyser,
Chas. N. Reeves,
Stephen Kerns,
J. T. Allen,
J. E. Rynear,
George S. James,
Bruner Kerns,
James Frazer,
David Streeper,
Jas. P. Carey,
Israel L. Fish,
G. W. Webber,
William Free,
J. E. O'Brien,
Jas. S. Bell,
Francis Bird,
Elwood Reeves,
Robt. McRainer,
Oliver Bradfield,
J. V. B. Hahn,
Jas. McReynolds,
C. Drake,
Hugh Walker,
John Mulvany,
Benj. Sheppard,
John Campbell,
Edw. Cooper.
2 28thsm3t*

☞ SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDers of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, at No. 1625 MARKET Street, FRIDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock.
N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.
2 25 mth 4t*

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the chest, as pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. '3 1 fsmf

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 4th instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Summer street, to commence at and intersect the sewer now laid in Twenty-second street, and extending eastward on the line of Summer street, to the east line of Twenty-first street; to be built of brick, circular in form, and of a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.

All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
3 2 2t

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 4, instant, for the construction of a Drain on the line of Barclay street, from the sewer already constructed in Ridge avenue to the east line of Fifteenth street, to be constructed of vitrified pipe, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of twelve inches, with branches opposite each alternate division of properties, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid, the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
3 2 2t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CARTS, WAGONS, AND BARROWS.

The annual License due the City will be received, and renewal of the same until April 1st, 1867, at the above office, daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Penalty for neglect of renewal of License three dollars each time any vehicle may be used.

THOMAS M. TRIOL,
License Clerk.
3 4 3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

JACOB BINDER,
President.
2 22 12t

☞ OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867.

Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11.

3 1 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY,
No. 38 Broad Street, New York,
23d February, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT streets, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of March, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Transfer Books closed from the 8th to the 12th of March inclusive.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN,
Secretary.
2 25 mw5t

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

EDMUND SMITH,
Secretary.
2 20 11t

☞ DON'T BE ALARMED—IF YOU HAVE THE
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.
ITCH—TETTER—SALT RHEUM—ANY SKIN DISEASE.
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
is warranted a quick and sure cure.
It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant.
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures TETTER!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SALT RHEUM!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ITCHING PILES!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures SCALD HEAD!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures BARBER'S ITCH!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures RING WORMS!
"SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" } Cures ALL SKIN DISEASES!
CURES ITCH IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS.
A great variety of cases yield to the wonderful healing properties of this Ointment, even the most obstinate and protracted in character, eruptions covering the whole surface of the body, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment which the mind of man could invent, have been permanently cured.
Price 50 cents a box. By mail, 60 cents.
Over thirty years have "*Dr. Swayne's Medicines*" been in constant use in all parts of the world, and their increasing popularity is certainly proof of their great power to heal.
This valuable Ointment is prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philada.
Sold by druggists. 3 2§

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
3 2 1m4p

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.
MONTANA TERRITORY.
Credited Production last year, $18,000,000 in Gold.
Actual Production last year, $33,000,000 in Gold.
EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the

Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,

Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna. Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized.

This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Territory, yielding $150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city.

Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.]

Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—

1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.

3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.

4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.

5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.

6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.

7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.

WM. WHEELER HUBBELL, PRESIDENT,
SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Where all information will be furnished. 2 27

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.
Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
3 4 tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MACCARONI AND OLIVE OIL.
GENUINE IMPORTED
MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.
Also, FINEST QUALITY TABLE OIL.
For sale by the package or retail. [9 14 mwf§p
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
Of our own importation.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,
Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.
IN TEAS,
The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.
IN COFFEES,
The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.
SPICES,
Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FINE NEW CROP
OOLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND
JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,
TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

W.H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 111 NTH 4TH ST.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENN
Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first floor.
SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES,
1 2 30t HAUTES NOUVEAUTES

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

Launch of the Tioga.—The Southern Mail Steamship Company's new iron steamship, the Tioga, was launched on Saturday, from the yard of Reanie, Son & Co. (not Reaney, Son & Archbald, or Archbold), Chester, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the presence of a delighted multitude. The officers of the Company, with specially invited guests, left the city at 7·45 A. M., in the tug Douglass, Captain Wilkins. The day was very unpropitious, the steamer being enclosed in a dense bank of fog, that rose before her like a wall. Passing the historic ground of the Horseshoe, *via* the New Jersey channel, we became aware of the contiguity of Chester. Her model is very beautiful, rather, however, compressed in her bows, and in her after development abaft.

At the time indicated she glided from her ways as gently as a swan leaves shore, and was lost at once in the fog which filled the river. All the while March was baptizing the new craft with a continuous shower of rain, as if to give a double welcome to her in her new element. The tug at once shot out after the disappearing craft, and in the course of half an hour she was moored under the shears, to receive her masts, engine, etc., all of which are ready to be put in place. Subsequently a splendid collation was served up in the upper offices of Reanie, Son & Co., when the usual feast of —— and flow of —— followed, with speeches and toasts and songs, after which the party returned to the city, wishing the Tioga an uninterrupted success.

A False Alarm, and the Indirect Results.—Yesterday afternoon there was a false alarm of fire occasioned by the dense smoke made by lighting a fire under the boilers of an establishment at Twenty-third and Wood streets. There were quite a number of companies that were on the ground promptly, to aid in the extinguishment of the supposed fire. There was no disturbance of any kind resulted until three companies—the Washington Hook and Ladder, the Marion and Columbia Hose Companies—met at the corner of Ninth and Race streets. As the three companies, who were all nearly abreast of each other, attempted to turn the corner, one of the members of the Washington, it is alleged, picked up a brick and threw it at one of the other companies. It missed its object and hit a man who was in the third company. The consequence was that all three companies got into a skirmish and for a few minutes the fighting was quite lively, many of the contestants measuring their length on the street.

Soon after this occurrence, it is alleged that the Weccacoe and Shiffler Companies had a fight at Eighth and Walnut streets, the result of which was a few knock-downs and consequent contusions on the faces of the belligerents.

A Pair of Belligerents.—Several evenings ago a number of young men and women were blocking up the pavement in front of a place near Ridge avenue and Coates street. They were requested to move on, and some hard words ensued, and a couple of the party, named H. Weir and W. McKinley, swore they would give the officers a trashing. They wated at a tavern at Ridge avenue and Coates street last Saturday night until after midnight, for Officer Shilling, and when he was walking along they accosted him in a very abusive manner. The officer then arrested Weir, and McKinley undertaking to interfere with him, Officer Widner arrested McKinley also. They both had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and Weir was held in $600 bail to answer for disorderly conduct and assaulting an officer, and McKinley was held in $400 bail to keep the peace.

A Couple of Swindlers.—Complaint was made to the Chief of Police concerning a couple of men who were endeavoring to swindle some of our citizens by obtaining money under pretense of selling. He called at one of our hotels and sold one of the proprietors ten bushels of potatoes. He then went to the residence of the purchaser, in Broad street, below Oxford, and left the potatoes. Going back to the hotel again he said he had left thirteen bushels, but was only paid for the ten that were ordered. He then returned to the house and took nearly all the potatoes away, since which time he has not been heard of. One of the men was about six feet in height, and was dressed in a military suit.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Directors—Annual Election of Directors.—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad is being held to-day at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The polls were opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and will not close until 6 this afternoon. There is but one ticket in the field, and consequently it will be successful. The names of the following gentlemen are upon it:—

J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, John Hulme, Wistar Morris, Alexander Nimick (Pittsburg), Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John M. Kennedy.

Assault and Battery with a Club.—Yesterday morning, John Gallagher, Peter Kelley, and another man, went into the enclosed grounds of the Almshouse without permission. They were just entering the Almshouse when Officer Shaw met them and ordered them off the grounds. They refused to go, and, after uttering some insulting words, one of them attacked the officer and knocked him down with a club. The officer was so severely injured as to be unable to appear against his assailants. Gallagher and Kelley had a preliminary examination before Alderman Allen, who committed them for a further hearing, on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill.

Sailing of the Pioneer.—The Southern mail Steamship Company's ship Pioneer sailed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. She was to have left on Saturday, but the quantity of freight was so great that she only finished taking in her cargo at a late hour in the night. She is temporarily detached from the Wilmington (North Carolina) line and placed on the Savannah route. She left freight enough behind for an additional steamer, which will wait for the new steamer Wyoming, now nearly ready for sea, or in her default, in time, the return of the Tonawanda. Captain Jeremiah Bennett commands the Pioneer.

Selling Short Measure.—Last Saturday James Hengey, George Thompson, and John Rick, constituting a firm that retails oysters in a huckster wagon doing an itinerant business, not being able to make the legitimate profit large enough, undertook to swindle the people by giving a smaller number of oysters than they were paid for. They sold to a Mrs. Craig, at Haverford road, near Fortieth street, what purported to be 100 oysters, but in counting them Mrs. Craig found them to be only 55. She had them arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Johnson, they were held to answer the charge of swindling.

History of the Pennsylvania Military Organizations.—Samuel P. Bates, Esq., the State historian, is preparing an authentic history of the volunteer and militia organizations of the State. For this purpose he is making collections of newspapers, pamphlets, histories, and diaries, and all matter published during the war that in any way would throw light upon the subject in question. He solicits aid from the officers and privates in regard to correct statements of their services.

A Belligerent Youngster.—Last evening, as a couple of fire companies were returning from a false alarm of fire, a slight disturbance occurred at Second and Senate streets. Newberg Gill, alias Sigel, a lad aged fourteen years, struck a member of one of the companies over the head with a billy, and acted otherwise in a disorderly manner. He was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, by whom he was committed to answer the charge of inciting to riot.

Death of an Old Citizen.—This morning Mr. Robert Harmar died after a short illness, aged 63 years. Mr. Harmar commenced business in Third street, below Arch, where he started a small hotel about thirty-five years ago. He then removed into Chesnut street, and for the past sixteen or seventeen years he kept the place at the southeast corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, known as "Harmar's Cornucopia."

Stealing Silver-Ware at a Fire.—At a fire that took place at the residence of Mr. Samuel S. Wismer, No. 1147 Camac street, last Saturday morning, the following articles were stolen:—Half dozen silver teaspoons, half dozen silver dinner forks, half dozen plated tablespoons, and two plated butter knives.

Sneak Thieves About.—About 8 or 9 o'clock last evening a sneak thief entered the premises occupied by Mr. Robert Haye, at No. 1410 North Thirteenth street, and stole a valuable black overcoat. People should be careful how they leave their front doors open.

A Political Commotion in the City—The "Tenure of Office" Bill Plays Havoc with the Federal Office-Holders—The Changes which it Brings About.—The first fruits of the "Tenure of Office" bill, as it is called, which passed both Houses of Congress over the veto on Saturday, were produced at 12 o'clock to-day. The principal berths in the Custom House, as is well known, have for some months past been tenanted by gentlemen who did not enjoy the good will of the Senate to such an extent as to induce the members of the latter to grant them permission to remain therein. They therefore all fall under the operation of the third section of the "Tenure of Office" bill, which reads as follows:—

"The President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate, by reason of death or resignation, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter; and if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to such office, so vacant or temporarily filled as aforesaid, during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance without any salary, fees, or emoluments attached until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may lawfully exercise such duties and powers in case of a vacancy in such office.

"Section 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend of any office the duration of which is limited by law.

This morning an unusual commotion was observed in the corridors of the Custom House. Everybody confessed that he knew the bill went into effect at noon, but at the same time, with the most charming simplicity, everybody claimed his utter ignorance of what this effect would be. It was even rumored in quarters entitled to credit that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided that, in accordance with the terms of the bill as given above, the offices would be entirely vacated at 12 o'clock, and would necessarily have to be closed to all at and after that hour. The wording of the third section, however, clearly provides that the powers and duties of the various officers made vacant by the operation of the bill "shall be exercised by such other officer as may lawfully exercise such duties and powers in case of a vacancy in such office."

The commission of Collector being still held by Ex-Governor William F. Johnston, he was, therefore, the retiring officer at the head of the establishment. S. Snyder Leidy, Deputy Collector, claimed the right of exercising the Collector's functions *ad interim*, according to the terms of the bill. E. Reed Meyer, Esq., however, disputed his claim, having just been appointed Deputy Collector in place of Mr. Leidy, but not having as yet secured the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. For this reason Mr. Leidy holds to his position and the privileges which pertain to it.

The Naval Officer, Joseph R. Flanagan, was another of the retiring dignitaries. The Deputy Naval Officer, John K. Zeilin, drops into his chair by virtue of the bill. And in the same involuntary fashion Jo Severns, Surveyor of the Port, gives way to Thomas C. MacDowell, the Deputy Surveyor.

The office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Congressional District came in for a share of the excitement of the day. A. B. Sloanaker resigned his charge of the office, addressing a number of gentlemen there assembled as follows:—

"The hour having arrived by which my commission as Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Pennsylvania expires, it becomes my duty to cease my functions in that capacity. In this connection I beg leave to make known my great indebtedness to the gentlemen connected with this office, the deputies and attaches, for their kindness and official aid, and that whatever the success be attributed me during this administration of this office, it is in part due to one and all of those who were with me, and to them I return my sincere and heartfelt thanks. And in whatever phase of life I shall be placed to move, I shall be pleased to extend to them ever that courtesy and grateful thanks which their services in the past justly entitle them to. To my Chief Deputy, Major Magilton, I owe much, who has ever helped me to preserve the integrity of the revenue and my personal character. And I here make known to my friends that my accounts during the administration of this office will be found correct. Had I been left my choice of deputy, I should have appointed the Major my successor. But such is the political situation of the times that I did not attempt any appointment. I, therefore, ranked all the commissions of my deputies to expire after the office hours on the 2d of March, and to surrender to the appointed Chief Deputy, Mr. George Kelley, between whom and myself there has ever been a lasting friendship, the duties of this office, returning my sincere thanks to all engaged with me. I accepted this office in lieu of personal services rendered at the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln as the Republican candidate, and to whom I was deeply indebted for the kindness shown me. I again return to the public my sincere thanks."

Mr. George Kelley, on taking charge of the office, replied to Mr. Sloanaker's remarks, saying:—"It does not matter whether I differ politically or not with my subordinates; I will observe the same spirit which should characterize all who are thus made co-laborers."

Mr. J. W. Frazier, the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District, was confirmed by the Senate a day or two ago; but that body this morning reconsidered its action in this case, and rejected the nomination. Mr. Frazier therefore goes out, and is succeeded by his deputy, Mr. Charles L. Wolff.

In the Post Office there appears to be little or no excitement. At noon the commission of Mr. Hall expired, and the principal duties of the Office, for the time being, fell upon the shoulders of the Chief Clerk, Mr. Bingham. Frank McLaughlin, Esq., who has been nominated to the position of Postmaster, confidently expected to pass the Senatorial gauntlet this morning, in which case he would at once assume control of the establishment.

In case of his confirmation, it is expected that there will be no material change in the office, except as regards the position of Chief Clerk, the present incumbent of which was a candidate against Mr. McLoughlin, and will therefore be suffered to retire in the Tenure bill style.

Funeral of Signor Perelli—Solemn and Imposing Ceremonies.—The funeral of the late lamented Signor Perelli took place this morning from his late residence in Chesnut street, below Thirteenth, which was visited by countless numbers of his former pupils, and endeared friends, who so greatly mourn his loss. At 9 o'clock the funeral *cortege* was formed, headed by the members of the French Benevolent Society, of which he was a member, and the members of the Chigary Institute, of which he was musical preceptor. The body was taken to St. John's Catholic Church, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, which was filled by an immense concourse of persons, anxious to witness the last funeral rites of their departed friend, and also to listen to the grand and solemn music which might naturally be expected upon such an occasion.

The Germania Orchestra, under the competent direction of Charles M. Schmitz, kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, and a specially invited choir was detailed to sing the service. This foresight was most judicious and proper, and the many friends of Signor Perelli are much gratified that, in consequence, the music at his interment was what it should be. The choir was composed of the first vocalists of Philadelphia, professors of music, choir leaders, etc. etc., and, as might be expected, the music of the Mass was most forcibly and effectively given. Mr. Henry G. Thunder directed the choir and orchestra throughout the Mass, and also presided at the organ during the solos sung before and after the offering of the Holy Sacrifice.

As the body was borne into the church, the orchestra performed the grand Funeral March by Beethoven; after which Professor Dayton sang the solo basso, "*O Jesu Deus Pacis*," by Novello, which he sung in excellent style, with organ accompaniment. Father Fitzmaurice, of St. John's, then commenced the celebration of mass, when the "*Kyrie Eleison*," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass was sung. At the offertory the quartet *Tuba Mirum, Spargens Sonum*," was sung by Miss Blackburn, Miss Gormley, Signor Roudinella, and Professor Tayler, followed by the plaintive chorus, "*Lachrymosa dies illa, qua resurget ex favilla*," which was given with much emphasis and well defined expression. Both it and the quartett are from the great Requiem by Mozart, and are splendid compositions.

The "Benedictus," another beautiful quartet from the same work, was sung by Miss Blackburne, Mrs. Schimpf, Mr. Burk, and Professor Louis.

The "Agnus Dei" and "Nona Nobis Pacem, from Mozart's Twelfth Mass, concluded the general pieces, when selections were sung by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Pleasants, and others, after which the solemn absolution of the body was performed by Rev. John P. Dunn, who subsequently delivered an impressive funeral oration from the following text:—"Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O God, for in thy sight no man shall be justified." The speaker said:

"On earth we are placed in a great sphere, where love abounds, mid great influences, and where the only hope is in God. Sin is constantly pushing us down to everlasting death, to which man will surely go, unless he seizes on the hope of eternal life—God. The whole earth speaks to us of the goodness of God, and man should take hold on God, to obey His will, to confess His name, and in death to be glorified by God. Such was the one who now lies before us.

The love of God soothes the afflictions, draws the soul upwards, and brings man nearer to that holy being, God himself. We are gratified to know that he who now lies before us, that he helped to extend God's word, a lay missionary, to bring others to that faith whereby man is saved. In God he put his trust, and for God did he labor. (The Father related some circumstances concerning the deceased while living, showing his love for Christ, his Christian life, and his peaceful and holy death.) Who can tell the hope, the glory of this soul, as it left these mortal remains to take up its abode above? When in sickness, his aim was to be with God, and it was his often exclamation:—"Would to God I was nearer Thee!"

Father Dunn gave a vivid description of his early Christian life, and his glorious death in that Saviour who came to die that we might live; and turning from this, he exhorted his hearers to live in the same Christian life, and to pray for the repose of his soul, because it is a holy act to pray to God, through His Son, Jesus Christ, because the influence will be reciprocal, and your own souls will be blessed. The reverend gentleman spoke at length, in his sermon, of the many noble qualities of the deceased; and of the hope of his happy and peaceful life.

He urged all to pray fervently for the repose of his soul, as "it is a holy and wholesome thought that we pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins."

The coffin (which was literally covered with natural flowers) was then borne out of the church, the orchestra performed a farewell dirge, and all that was mortal of Natale Perelli, was conveyed to the tomb.

Meeting of the Board of Survey.—Chief Engineer and Surveyor Kneass in the Chair. A petition for a sewer on Powelton avenue, between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Thirty-fifth street, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Smedley, Miller, and Roberts. Upon the motion of Mr. Shedaker, plan No. 23, which had been advertised for hearing this day, was called up. Mr. Schaffer objected to the passage of Hinkle and Reservoir streets, from Cresheim avenue to Gowen avenue, he being the owner of the soil. He also objected to the location of Gowan street, between Mower street and Germantown avenue. Upon further motion, the consideration of the plan was postponed until the next stated meeting.

Petition for a sewer on Thirteenth street, from Wood to Callowhill streets, was read and referred to a Committee, who reported a resolution authorizing the construction of a 2 feet 6 inch sewer. The resolution was agreed to.

Also for one in Church street, between Second and Third streets. The Committee authorized a 12-inch pipe at the expense of the petitioners.

Also for one on Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Committee authorized the erection of a two foot six inch sewer at the expense of the petitioners.

Also for one on Vine street, between Third and Fourth streets. Committee reported and authorized a two foot six inch sewer.

Mr. Roberts offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Board of Surveys recommend to City Councils the repeal of the ordinance charging annual rentage for the use at the sewers of the city.

There was considerable discussion upon the resolution. It was discovered that about eight-tenths of the sewers were built at private expense, and these people think it a hardship that they should build sewers, hand them over to the city, and be charged for the use of them. The Board postponed it with the view of further examination, and will report upon it at the next stated meeting.

The Committee on the examination of a new style of drain pipe presented a report and the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Board of Surveyors approve the general plan of drain-pipe and perforated vitrified sewer bricks, and believe they will effect the desired result. Adjourned.

Licenses Granted by the City Commissioners.—The following licenses were granted to-day by the City Commissioners:—Joshua M. Raybold, No. 312 S. Delaware avenue; George W. Heiser, No. 1708 Frankford road; Edward Mulligan, southwest corner of Tenth and Christian streets; John Graham, No. 800 S. Front street; Darsey & Seville, No. 1218 Locust street; Franz Dorflinger, No. 213 Arch street; William Shain, No. 936 S. Front street; Dennis Kelly, No. 2714 Federal street; Samuel White, No. 1726 S. Sixth street; Henry C. Mehring, No. 936 Swanson street; Frederick Geissel, No. 622 S. Fifth street; Lawrence Neubeur, northwest corner of Third and Washington; Henry Conner, Twenty-sixth Ward; Charles Hauseman, No. 625 S. Third street; Samuel J. Vantine, southwest corner of Second and German streets; John E. Nees, No. 12 Catharine street; Peter Doyle, northwest corner of Second and Wharton; William Speiss, No. 334 South street; Charles P. Suelke, No. 722 South street; Maurice Crean, northeast corner of Front and Tasker streets; Eliza Craig, No. 1240 Fitzwater street; Francis Kilpatrick, northwest corner of Ninth and Lafayette streets; L. R. Denan, southeast corner of Fifth and Queen streets; and Hugh McCabe, No. 510 Shippen street. All the others were licensed as fifth class.

Hearing at Central Station.—Edward Davis and Charles Neep were before Alderman Beitler this afternoon on a charge of being professional thieves. Officers Beale and Harbison saw them at the Catholic Church, Fifth street and Girard avenue, acting in a suspicion manner yesterday afternoon. Neep had on his person two or three pieces of candles. Detective Levy testified to the fact that Davis is a professional thief and pickpocket, whose real name is Ezekiel Corson, and who goes under the name of "Peanuts." Neep's proper name is Richard Walker, and he has been in the habit of associating with professional thieves. Corson alias Davis was committed for ninety days under the act for imprisoning professional thieves. Walker alias Neep was held in $1500 bail for his good behavior.

Giving Way to Temptation.—Four men, representing themselves to be a committee appointed to collect money for the relief of a sick member of the Franklin Engine Company, last Saturday got into a slight difficulty, owing to the covetousness of one of their number. On calling at the drug store at the corner of Third and Queen streets, one of them took a new hat belonging to the proprietor, and walked off with it. Two of them, John Hastings and James McMenamin, were arrested on the charge, and after a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, were committed to answer the charge of larceny.

Professional Thieves at Church.—Last evening a couple of professional thieves, named Edward Neep and Charles Davis, went to the Roman Catholic Church at Fifth and Girard avenue for the supposed purpose of deriving a little revenue from the members, it is alleged. They were detected, however, and were put out of the church. At the door they were received by a couple of policemen, who took them before Alderman Shoemaker. That gentleman committed them for a hearing at the Central Station.

Obtaining Money by False Pretenses.—Jeremiah Johnson, Claim Agent, No. 716 Lombard street, was called upon this morning by a colored man named John Anderson, who requested the payment of a claim which was due a sister of a brother who died in the army. In company with him was a woman whom he deposed was his sister. The amount of the claim ($50) was paid. It was subsequently discovered that the woman was his wife. He was arrested and committed in default of $500 bail by Alderman Delaney.

A Stray Waif.—A new-born baby was found on the door-steps of a house at Bedford and Spafford streets last night.

Slight Fire.—A slight fire broke out at Hayes' mills, in Chesnut Hill, this morning. Damage very trifling.

No better investment can be found than clothing at our present greatly reduced prices, which are lower than they possibly can be next Winter,

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. { Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

A Sale of Rare Works of Art will be held on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, March 5 and 6, at half-past 7 o'clock, by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., of No. 1020 Chesnut street. The collection of paintings which will be disposed of on these occasions comprises a collection of one hundred and fifty-four pieces, which have been painted expressly to the order of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., of New York, by the most skilful and popular artists of Europe and America. Mr. Beaumont has devoted several years to rendering this collection one which has been rarely surpassed in an artistic way. Among the paintings are many of rare merit, and there is one which will be especially sought for. This, the last on the list, is Gilbert Stuart's celebrated portrait of Mrs. Robert Morris, of Revolutionary repute, being the only representation of this lady which Stuart produced from life. It is remarkable for pure and delicate coloring.

Orange and Alexandria Railroad.—We call attention to the great enterprise displayed by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company. They have now completed their fine bridge across the Potomac at Washington, and cars will run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Va., without change. This Company give through bill of lading to all prominent Southern routes, and guarantee less changes and handling of freight than by any other route. Their rates and charges, which are as low as any other line, can be ascertained by calling on James C. Wilson, agent, No. 105 South Fifth street. To those who know how great an advantage it is to send freight entirely by rail, over that by rail and by water, we need not say anything more about the advantages offered by this Company.

The great remedy of the day is unquestionably Perry Davis' Pain Killer, for the instant relief of all pains, scalds, bruises, etc., and for pains in the stomach and bowels. It is used with encouraging success in sudden attacks of cholera and cholera-morbus. No family should pretend to keep house without it always by them.

Gave it Up.—"I gave the Wheeler & Wilson Machine up because it would not perform my work as well as the Grover & Baker. My work is ladies' cloaks. The Grover & Baker Machine does the very finest and the very coarsest with the same plate and the same needle, and I could not do that with the other machine. I think the stitch in the Grover & Baker Machine is the most elastic. I like it better than any other machine I know of."—*Testimony of Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, No. 36 Lewis street, New York, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

The Blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain, in a healthy person, a large amount of iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

Arrival of the Japanese at the "Continental."—The public are informed that pantaloons can be made to fit Japan Knees, or any other kind, by the first-class cutters at Charles Stokes & Co.'s clothing house, under the Continental.

Hoff's Malt Candy;
Hoff's Malt for the Bath;
Hoff's Malt Extract;
Beverage of Health,
Sold by all Druggists.
See advertisement to-morrow.

A Cure for Rheumatism Worth Seeing.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

The Japanese Troupe, or the most fastidious, will be pleased with the Henrietta Cravat. A large assortment manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

Who Makes the Best and Cheapest Clothing?
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
Popular Clothiers,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

RODGERS—SPINDLER.—On February 28, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. SAMUEL RODGERS to Miss PAULINE MAGGIE SPINDLER, both of Philadelphia.

DAINTY—SKEAN.—March 2, 1867, by the Rev. W. J. Mann, Mr. JOHN DAINTY, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE JULIA SKEAN, of Pottstown.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—On the 2d instant, KATE, wife of R. H. Graham, and daughter of Eliza and the late Allen Conover, in her 26th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1112 Ogden street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HARMER.—On the 4th instant, ROBERT HARMER, aged 63 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MACPHERSON.—At Bordentown, N. J., on the 1st instant, aged 19 years and 2 months, MARY Y. MACPHERSON, daughter of Angus N. and Emeline Yhost Macpherson.

Funeral on Monday, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment in Bordentown Cemetery.

ROBERTS.—On the 2d instant, SARAH A. ROBERTS, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 1972 Frankford road, above Richmond street.

THOMAS.—On the 2d instant, MARY THOMAS, in the 92d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jonathan White, No. 4519 Leiper street, Frankford, on Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Pennepack.

A CASE OF TWO IVORY-HANDLE AND plated Six-shooter Revolvers, costing $125, will be sold for $75, at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LARDING NEEDLE SKEWERS, BASTING Spoons, Egg Whips, Mincing Knives, Toasting Forks, Paste Jaggers, and a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery for Housekeepers' use, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STUBB'S SAW-FILES.—SOME MECHANICS assert that these files will do three times more sharpening than any other. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15¼ Next door to Post Office.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7¼

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

PLUMBERS' MATERIALS.
MULLIKIN & FEATHER,
Have removed to
NOS. 16 AND 18 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
And desire to call the attention of the Trade to their large assortment of Goods, comprising every article used by PLUMBERS, GAS, and STEAM FITTERS. 3 1 6t

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE, ETC.
Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters,
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 26 3m

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.—
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the country promptly attended to. 5 31¼

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p¼

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p¼

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 315 N. Sixth street, above Vine, 21 feet front by 96 feet deep; for sale after the 6th of April; will then be vacant and can be examined. Clear. Terms easy. Apply to PUGH MADEIRA,
3 1 3t No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FOR SALE—A MODERATE SIZED DWELLING, just finished, with six chambers, bath, water closet, wash basins, etc., in Jefferson street, west of Broad. WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 28 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SUBSTANTIALLY built DWELLINGS on North Fifteenth street, above Jefferson, west side. Just completed, and in a desirable neighborhood. WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 28 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-Story brick DWELLING, on FIFTEENTH Street, north of Oxford; modern improvements and good neighborhood. Terms easy.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 5 6t No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

MEETING THIS P. M.

Calling of the Roll and Organization

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Fortieth Congress—Opening Scenes—Calling the Roll, Etc.

Washington, March 4, 12·28.—Mr. McPherson has just called the new House of Representatives to order, and said:—"Gentlemen:—I will now proceed with my first duty; it is to call the roll of members."

The members are answering to their names and taking their seats. There is much excitement, and the galleries are crowded, but the most perfect order is preserved.

Reconsidered and Withdrawn.

The confirmation of John F. Frazer, Assessor of the First District of Pennsylvania, was reconsidered by the Senate this morning, and withdrawn. He will not be confirmed. Several other confirmations were reversed to-day.

Election of Speaker.

The House is now proceeding to the election of a Speaker, and Mr. Brooks, of New York, is arguing against the legality of such an organization of Congress with sixteen States unrepresented.

Hon. John Morrissey.

There is a great buzz of inquiry about the House galleries as to which is John Morrissey. He is in his seat, sweating profusely, and mopping his face with a large pocket handkerchief.

Bills Signed.

President Johnson has just approved the following bills:—

The Wool and Woollen Goods Tax bill.

The Bankrupt bill.

The Tax bill, in which the tax on advertising is repealed.

The Bill providing for additional Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

Army Appropriation bill.

The President's Private Secretary says he has signed all bills presented to him up to 12 o'clock. He has returned none to the House to-day.

Bills Killed by the Pocket Veto.

The President has killed the Bankrupt bill, the Army Appropriation bill, and the Woollen Tariff bill, by a pocket veto. His objection to the Army Appropriation bill is the second section, which takes away all his powers in connection with the army.

No Message.

The President will not send a Message to Congress at this short session, thinking there is no necessity for one until the time for the regular annual session.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The business on the Speaker's table was resumed as follows:—

The Senate bill for the relief of Samuel H. Beatty, of Ohio, for services as Chaplain of the United States Hospital at Cleveland. Passed.

The Senate bill relative to Courts Martial in the army. Indefinitely postponed.

The Senate bill to provide for the payment of D. B. Allen & Co. for services in carrying the mail. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

The Senate bill to amend the act of July 27, 1866, for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts. Passed.

The Senate bill to refer the claim of the trustees of A. G. Sloo to the Court of Claims. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Dawson, from the Conference Committee on the bill to facilitate the auditing of accounts of disbursing officers, made a report, which was agreed to.

The business on the Speaker's table was continued as follows:—

The Senate bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy.

Mr. Rice (Mass.), chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered several amendments, one of which provides that officers on the retired list shall be entitled to promotion, but not to the pay incident to the increased rank, unless when they are placed on active duty. Adopted.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio), moved to strike out that provision of the bill which raised the commandant of the Marine Corps to the rank of Brigadier-General. Rejected—yeas 55; nays 64.

The vote on the passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and passed—yeas 94; nays 66.

The Speaker, by leave of the House, presented out of its regular order, the Senate joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Cyrus W. Field, which was thereupon read three times and passed unanimously.

At this time, a quarter of 11 o'clock, the accommodations for spectators in the house prove entirely insufficient for the immense crowds attendant on the dissolution of the Thirty-ninth and the organization of the Fortieth Congress. Every seat in the galleries is occupied, except the two front rows of the Diplomatic gallery, which are reserved for those specially entitled to them. The doorways are completely blocked up, and the wide corridors and stair cases are impassable with the crowds striving to get a view of the hall.

The families of the members were admitted to the cloak rooms, but the ladies cannot be retained in there, or else they are in such numbers that the capacity of these rooms is too small, for they are now overflowing into the Hall, and chairs and lounges are being prepared for them outside of the range of the members' seats.

The business on the Speaker's table is cleared off by the taking up and passing the Senate bill authorizing Assistant Secretary Fox and other officers of the Miantonomah and Augusta to accept the presents tendered them by the Emperor of Russia, and the Senate joint resolution thanking the Chambers of Senators and Deputies of Brazil for their resolutions of sorrow and sympathy for the death of President Lincoln.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the bill relating to brevets in the army of the United States, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules, and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the Senate bill making additional appropriations for the representation of American industry at the Paris Exposition. Agreed to; yeas 106, nays 51, over two-thirds.

Mr. Banks moved amendments that the Commissioners shall serve without compensation, and reducing the amount of appropriations from $103,000 to $50,000. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed on a vote by yeas and nays.

The Speaker, in response to an inquiry as to whether the important bills had all been signed by the President, mentioned the titles of some not yet signed, and also that he had just been informed that the bill increasing the tariff on wools and woollens, Mr. Bingham's bill, had been signed by the President.

The friends of the measure greeted the announcement with clapping of hands.

Mr. Kasson, from the Conference Committee on the bill to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree. He added that to some Indians the Government had been foolishly following that precedent and treating them as if they were a foreign nation, instead of treating them, as all other Governments on the continent did, as wards of the Government. The report was agreed to and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Select Committee on the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, made a special report, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Francis Thomas (Md.), from the Judiciary Committee, made a report of testimony taken in the investigation into the Freedmen's affairs in Maryland, which was placed in the custody of the Clerk of the House to be submitted to the Fortieth Congress.

On motion of Mr. Maynard, authority was given to the Chairmen of all the Committees to pursue the same course.

Mr. Marsten (N. Y.) offered a resolution to add to the Joint Committee of both Houses a Joint Committee on Ordinance. Adopted.

Mr. Hart, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, presented the evidence taken in regard to the Indian Superintendency in Colorado. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill before the House being one to organize an ice company at the Great Falls, which, according to Mr. Blaine, was rather a cool proposition at this time of day.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, a committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Thirty-ninth Congress was ready to adjourn. The yeas and nays having been called on some unimportant matter, the hour of noon arrived, and the Speaker rising to deliver his valedictory.

Valedictory of the Speaker of the House.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—To be called to this responsible position by the voluntary choice of my fellow-members more than fills the measure of an honorable ambition. To be cordially supported by those of all political creeds, amid the exciting scenes so frequent in a body of American legislators, is an evidence of confidence and regard I shall prize to the latest hour of my life. But to be indorsed by you all in the resolution you have spread on your journal, and which you adopted with such significance and earnestness, beggars me in words of thanks. To be able to retire from this Chair, when laying down its emblem of authority, with none to reproach me on the one hand for infidelity to principles I cherish, and none on the other to impugn or decry the rigid impartiality with which I have striven to administer your rules, has been my earnest and daily endeavor in the years that now are garnered with the past.

The greatest of my official predecessors, whose memory is still enshrined in so many hearts, and who eminently honored the Chair, declared, as the essentials of a presiding officer, promptitude and impartiality in deciding the complex questions of order, often sprung instantaneously upon him; firmness and thoroughness in his decisions; patience and good temper towards every member; and, above all, to remain cool and unshaken amid the storm of debate, and during these moments of agitation from which no deliberative assembly is exempt, carefully guarding the rules of the House from being sacrificed to temporary passions, prejudices, or interests. Never hoping to reach this high standard, it has been ever before my mind as the sculptor studies the model of the great master of his art, hoping to leave behind him a copy not entirely unworthy of the original. Though death has not spared our circle, and New York, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania have been called to mourn the loss of faithful Representatives, we come to this closing hour with our ranks thinned less than usual by prevailing sickness or wasting disease. We separate after months of the conflicts and excitements of an eventful era with a genial good-will as gratifying as it is creditable. We can never all meet again, but as on a distant landscape the eye rests with delight on its beauties, whilst its defects are thrown into unnoticed shade, may memory, as in after years we review our associations here, bring all the pleasures of this companionship in the national service, forgetful of those asperities which should perish with the occasions that evoked them. But as these parting words are said, another Congress wait for our seats, and with a heart full of gratitude for your unvarying kindness, I declare the House of Representatives of the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States adjourned without a day.

The remarks of the Speaker were delivered with great effect, and were listened to with intense attention. When he closed, declaring the Thirty-ninth Congress adjourned without a day, and vacated the chair, he was enthusiastically applauded.

House of Representatives.

Washington, March 4.—After the confusion had subsided, Mr. McPherson, the Clerk of the House of the Thirty-ninth Congress, called the House to order and proceeded to call the roll of members of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) having moved to proceed to the election of a Speaker, Mr. Brooks rose, and, after a speech in which he denounced the organization of the House in the absence of seventeen States a revolutionary proceeding, presented a written protest against it on the part of the minority.

The protest was not received, and the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

New York Bank Statement.

New York, March 4.—The Bank statement shows the following:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	$3,342,442	....
Specie	....	$1,935,075
Circulation	283,292	....
Deposits	....	401,443
Legal-tenders	....	137,700

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 4.—Stock Market excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Reading, 102⅝; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie Railroad, 55½; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81⅞; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 94; Michigan Central, 107¼; do. Southern, 72⅝; New York Central, 103; Illinois Central 116; Cumberland preferred, 27; Virginia 6s, 55; Missouri 6s, 87; Hudson River, 138; Five-twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 108; do. 1865, 106⅝; New Issue, 106⅞; Ten-forties, 98⅛, ex-dividend; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅝; Sterling Exchange, 108½; at sight, 109⅛. Gold closed at 138¾; Money at 6@7.

New York, March 4.—Cotton quiet at 31@31½c. Flour dull, 5@10c. declined; sales of 4800 barrels State at $8·50@11·25; Ohio, $10·50@12·50; Western, $8·50@12·00; Southern, $10·20@16·25. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull, market without decided change. Oats quiet; Western, 55@62c.; State, 68@70c. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. New mess Pork unchanged. Lard dull and heavy at 12@13½c. Whisky dull.

RAILROAD LINES.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD,
In connection with the
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Virginia and Tennessee, and East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads.

The bridge at Washington having been rebuilt, cars will run through from PHILADELPHIA to LYNCHBURG WITHOUT CHANGE.

NO WATER TRANSPORTATION, AND LESS HANDLING by this route than any other.

Through Bills of Lading given to prominent Southern points.

To avoid frequent changes, shippers will please mark goods via Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and send to Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and CHERRY Streets.

Rates at all times as low as those charged by other lines.

JAMES C. WILSON, Agent,
3 4 tfrp No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited........................$35
Telegraphing, three months........................ 40
Fifty Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES!
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1866 AND
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3mrp*

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
3 2 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Finances, Currency, and National Bank System.

From the Herald.

We have been going wrong in the management of the national finances through nearly the whole war, and up to the present time. The first step taken to raise money for the prosecution of the war, by calling upon the capitalists of the country for a loan, was the right one. Fifty millions was soon raised in this city in that way, and five hundred millions or more could have been raised in the same manner if the Government had called for loans in time, in convenient sums, and running over a sufficiently long period. Indeed, all or nearly all the money needed for the war could have been procured if our finances had been properly managed, and a suitable system of taxation had been established. With a revenue approximating that which we raise at present—and such a revenue could have been raised—the loans required would have been comparatively small, and the credit of the Government, with such resources, would have stood so high that capitalists would have supplied money on easy terms; but, unfortunately, such a policy was not pursued. Like a reckless spendthrift heir, who mortgages his estate regardless of the future, Congress mortgaged the industry and wealth of the country to the amount of nearly three thousand millions of dollars within a period of four years. Nothing to be compared with this recklessness and ruinous mismanagement of a nation's finances can be found in the history of the world.

It was a great misfortune that we had not at the time statesmen capable of managing such important matters. But our present financial condition was not all the result of ignorance. There was a class of shrewd fellows and cunning politicians who saw they would make immense fortunes and acquire political power through the troubles of the country. Salmon P. Chase, former Secretary of the Treasury, and now Chief Justice, was the head and front of these speculators. He flooded the country with paper money, which caused gold to run up to a high premium, and thus enabled those who took the bonds of the Government to get them at less than half of their real value. England, in her most trying times during the great European war at the beginning of the century, never had her credit reduced so low. Yet our resources were almost boundless. A large class of bondholders was created who obtained their bonds at a very low rate, in consequence of this same Chase party having previously depreciated the currency by flooding the country with it. Mr. McCulloch, who had been brought from the West, was first made Comptroller of the Currency and then Secretary of the Treasury.

These men seemed to control the legislation of Congress. The next step, after having got out a flood of paper money and the bonds at less than half their real value, was to establish the National Banks. Here was another mine of wealth. The property of the bondholders was increased in value, the privilege of circulating three hundred millions of currency produced an immense profit to the banks, the trade and industry of the country were under their control, and a vast political machine was set going for the purpose of making Presidents and Congresses, and for controlling the destinies of the republic. Now we find Messrs. Chase and McCulloch and all their numerous associates and partisans making the most desperate efforts to perpetuate and fasten upon the country these National Banks, their circulation and all their privileges. They wield a vast power; and it is yet to be seen whether there is strength enough in Congress to break up this infamous monopoly. Some successful movements have been made already to limit their power and privileges, but the great work remains to be done; that is, Congress should withdraw their circulation and substitute legal-tenders in the place of that. This would be an immense saving to the Government, and the national banks could bank on legal-tenders just as well, and still do a profitable business. The profit on the currency of the country belongs to the Government and people. It is an outrage to give it away to an overgrown monopoly. Let Congress drop political squabbling and turn its attention to remodelling our financial system, beginning with the national banks—these pet establishments of Chase, McCulloch, and other rich bondholders and speculators.

Proposed Diplomatic Reform.

From the Tribune.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations having their attention turned to changes in the rank of our diplomatists, we commend them to an exhaustive examination of the whole subject. It never seems to have occurred to them, nor to our legislators generally, that the United States have really no place in the diplomatic system of Europe. That system is one established to guard and protect the relative interests of European powers among themselves. Europe is perpetually undergoing changes which disturb the balance of power among the peoples and potentates. One power is losing, or another gaining, or a third changing its conditions, almost constantly. The diplomatists are the picket-guard on watch for these alterations and changes, both actual and threatened, and whose business it is to report daily to headquarters. This gives them occupation, often interesting, and sometimes important. They thus become a body which, though in some sense composed of rivals, is nevertheless a harmonious body in the main, and, from identity of pursuit, has a strong feeling of *esprit du corps*.

Then the law of their organization changes the individual members from country to country, and in so doing widens their experience, enlarges their knowledge, and makes them familiar with one another. Thus the body requires a homogeneity of character. The diplomatist is a gentlemen who lives and dies in his profession. He knows it in gross and he knows it in detail. He enters it before the mast, climbs to be captain, and dies an admiral.

We see in this what European diplomacy means, and is. It is a profession; and it means a watchful care of small, sometimes great, international interests; an observation of local movements and schemes, which are seldom so isolated in their effects as not to impinge on outside relationships. Diplomatists are the guardians of little treaty stipulations, trading arrangements, political movements, small complaints and rival designs, growing out of contiguous possessions, old agreements, new reconstructions; all arising from the family character of European interests. Europe is a property possessed by certain great families; and these are the stewards who look after th general business of their principals, the new conveyances, the line fences, the trespassers, those who threaten to trespass, the suits, and those influences, insidious and otherwise, which sometimes generate great and involuntary changes.

From this imperfect sketch, it is apparent that the United States do not belong, naturally, to the European diplomatic system any more than China does, excepting in our commercial relationships, and these are mostly managed by Consuls, whose peculiar province they are. Comparatively speaking, then, our diplomatists in Europe have little or nothing in common with the European body, and, under ordinary circumstances, are a comparatively idle body, and a useless body. The ten thousand little affairs which directly and indirectly occupy and interest the European diplomatist are of not the slightest concern to the American Envoy, as they have no bearing, near or remote, upon American interests.

The conclusion is, that the rules which apply to the diplomatic profession in Europe have no application to us, or our body of diplomatists. We publicly recognize this in the fact that in this country diplomacy is not made a career as it is there. Our diplomatists are not grown, they are made—sometimes out of whole cloth, often out of wood, sometimes out of putty or poor clay. Such as they are—good, bad, and indifferent—they are projected into European courts full grown, without practice or experience in their duties—duties which are, happily, of such a light and general character that there is seldom any balk in discharging them. These representatives thus spring into being, remain visible a while, and then disappear from their orbits forever. But while this is the case, we preserve the traditions of European diplomacy, that to such and such a Court there must be such and such a kind of Minister. With European powers, there is an excellent reason for this, as we may see from the organization of the diplomatic service among them. There are the subordinates, and there are the chiefs of a regular profession, and the opportunities of promotion must be preserved, or the system would break down, and it is essential it should not break down. But with us these considerations have no weight. As a matter of fact, our Government is under no constraint on the subject, and may do precisely as it likes in regard to the quality of the representatives it deputes to any European court. It is thus we come to the conclusion that it would be wise to reorganize our diplomatic service on the basis of sending out to perform it only those who are necessary to discharge its plain and limited duties. And we hold that, with few exceptions, we require nothing but Chargés des Affaires at European courts: and that one of these is sufficient for two or three places, even where we now maintain Ministers at each.

We could not on an instant's notice venture to say positively just what the necessities of each case demanded; but in the general we think we see very plainly where some useful reforms could be instituted. Perhaps we need a full mission to England, and at least a Resident Minister in Paris. But we know no reason why our interests in Spain and Portugal should not be united and committed to the care of a single Chargé des Affaires. We think that Austria and Switzerland would be well served by a similar arrangement, and Italy and Rome by another like it. Certainly a Chargé for Constantinople and the East would be ample, as it would be likewise for Belgium and Holland. Perhaps we should require a Resident Minister at Berlin and another at St. Petersburg; but nobody could say that Denmark and Sweden could demand anything more than a Chargé des Affaires between them.

We offer these suggestions for the consideration of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and commend them to their serious attention. While those gentlemen appear to be for increasing the rank, and of course the pay, of our representatives in Europe, at least in one instance, we are for diminishing them. Some of the members of that committee belong to the progressive school; and we should be glad to see them progress in the right direction, on the subject which we have now ventured to call to their notice. They have an excellent opportunity to distinguish themselves by a reform based on the ideas we have thrown out, which we doubt not would command the liveliest approbation of the public.

Our Public Stocks Abroad.

From the Times.

Mr. Sherman, of the Senate, has renewed his commendable effort of last spring to consolidate the principal and reduce the rate of interest of the funded and fundable stocks of the United States. His new bill aims to preserve the five per cent. principle of the measure introduced last spring, but in different forms.

1. The domestic fundholder is to receive a gold-bearing *six* per cent. stock, subject to a tax of *one* per cent. in lieu of all other taxes, including income, for the support of a sinking fund, and for no other object, which by compounding will pay off the principal—following out the original provision of the act of February 25, 1862. The Sinking Fund Commissioners are to be the Chief Justice and the Secretary of the Treasury. Their authority to purchase the existing six per cent. stocks for the Sinking Fund, and the separate authority of the Secretary to effect their exchange for the consolidated debt, extends to 105 per cent., or 5 per cent. premium.

2. The foreign fundholders in the existing 6 per cents are invited to accept a 5 per cent. consolidated stock, free of all drawback or taxation; principal and interest payable in their own currency, and at their own financial capitals. The difference to be allowed on such exchanges not to exceed 105 for the 5-20s, and new sales of such foreign consolidated 5 per cents are authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is understood that Mr. Sherman will not move his bill at the present session of Congress, but it is possible that something may be done to-day with the second (or foreign) provision, as a separate proposition, in the House of Representatives. The Secretary has been and is very solicitous on the subject, and urged the measure with much earnestness in his December report to Congress. It finds favor, too, with our New York bankers of English and Continental connections, many of whom were most active and liberal, as well as eminently useful, at the most critical period of our war for the suppression of Rebellion, in introducing and rapidly extending the sales of United States 5-20s in Europe to the relief of the foreign exchanges here, when the absence of such relief might have greatly aggravated the high premium on gold.

And as the present measure does *not* imply a proposition to raise a foreign loan, but simply to exchange or fund existing obligations, it is wholly free from the objections made to borrowing money directly abroad during the war. It carries with it no sense of discredit—on the contrary, rightly presumes that our great Government ought to and can reduce the rate of gold interest to five per cent.—and it cannot possibly lower the national dignity (as objected to original war loans abroad), now that peace is restored and the resources of the Treasury proved more than equal to the support of the public debt. Such stocks have been repeatedly made in sterling money by the great empire of Russia, and the principal and interest, paid in London, as a matter of convenience and economy, without the slightest notion that it either lowered the dignity or credit of the Government. In like manner, some of the loans of Holland, the wealthiest of the smaller States of Europe, are provided for in London. And nearly all the Turkish and South American State stocks are not only made payable in London, but were originally negotiated there.

A correspondent of the *Times*, a few days since, placed the advantages of the measure, so far as it is to affect our foreign exchanges, before our readers, and it is not necessary to recapitulate the arguments of this writer or of the Secretary of the Treasury—the most important of which looks to the removal of the great and constant danger to our foreign exchanges in heavy drafts upon our gold by the sudden return of Federal bonds held abroad, on the recurrence of financial panics such as was witnessed in London last May, and on the outbreak of wars or serious political complications in Europe.

Dangerous Precedents.

From the Nation.

The declaration of martial law over one-third of the inhabited portion of the Union at a time of nominal peace, and when there is certainly no organized opposition to the Government, must be admitted to be a severe measure, and a precedent which may hereafter be used to justify the grossest usurpation. Some future Congress may seize the opportunity afforded by a slight and purely local outbreak to crush a disagreeable State Government, and subject the people to martial law; referring to the acts of the Thirty-ninth Congress as a sufficient justification of its course. Not that such a course is really justified by the present action of Congress, which is taken to abate the evils arising out of an insurrection of almost unparalleled magnitude; but that, as we all know, precedents are strained and bent without scruple when factious interests so require.

We recognize these dangers of the future as fully as do any opponents of the measure just passed. We should have been glad, had it been possible, that the entire process of reconstruction should have been brought out by civil law, the army being used exclusively as a substitute for the *posse comitatus*. But, notwithstanding all this, we have approved of the action of Congress upon this bill because of the peculiar circumstances of the case, which seem to leave no option except between measures all dangerous, and all in some respects unsatisfactory.

A slight review of existing facts will convince any reasonable man that it is impossible for Congress either to act, or to refrain from acting, without establishing a precedent of more or less danger. If it does not interfere with the South, the result is that ten State Governments will remain in permanent operation which were founded by the military orders of the President, issued through and enforced by "provisional governors"—officers wholly unknown to the law, appointed without the consent of the Senate, and vested with absolute power. By an Executive order, two-thirds of the male citizens of full age in these States were excluded from all voice in the formation of the Governments under which they were to live. The elections were conducted by officers appointed by the provisional governors, and the results decided by these governors. How flagrantly unconstitutional was the appointment of these governors themselves no one surely can need to be convinced.

They were not officers of the army, detailed to preserve order within its lines. They were civilians, appointed to perform civil duties. No law authorized such appointments; and the President had as much right to appoint a Pacha of Egypt, and pay his salary from the national treasury, as to appoint and pay a civilian as provisional governor of Mississippi. The names of the governors were never even submitted to the Senate. In short, no single step was taken towards giving their appointment a pretense of legality. Yet they, under the direction of the President, exercised all the powers of governors and legislatures combined, and had, if they did not actually exercise, the power to mould the future Government of their State at their will.

Grant, as we do, that these powers were used with fair intentions, and with a desire to do substantial justice. Grant, as we do *not*, that no one was wrongfully excluded from voting at the elections thus held. Grant anything that may be honestly claimed; and yet the precedent is one fatal to republican institutions, if allowed to stand unchallenged. Forty thousand officers were, it is said, appointed by these usurping Governors, whose very office was a nullity, and their title not merely voidable, but absolutely void. Of what value are constitutional checks, of what use are legislatures, if the Executive shall be sustained in organizing ten governments over 8,000,000 of people, and in appointing 40,000 officers to govern them, without a shred of law to warrant his action? What if they did act uprightly? Is it to be supposed that officers illegally appointed will always be honest and faithful? If such a supposition is to be entertained, and is to justify acts so utterly unlawful as these, our republican government will run into mere Cæsarism within ten years.

This is the precedent which Congress would establish by inaction. The Governments thus brought into existence, having the support of nearly all the classes within their respective States accustomed to political power and to the use of arms, could forever keep down the unorganized and helpless majority. And as *some* government must exist in every State, and every attempt to establish different governments would be promptly crushed, after the fashion of New Orleans, the courts would be compelled to recognize the governments thus founded upon acknowledged, flagrant, undisguised usurpation as having, nevertheless, ripened from governments *de facto* into governments *de jure*.

If it is said that Congress should take less stringent action than it has done, we reply that, as far as the constitutionality of such action is concerned, Congress has a right to act upon the theory that nothing has been done towards restoring civil government since the Southern armies surrendered, and may do now whatever it could have done in May, 1865; and that as far as expediency is concerned, it is expedient and essential that severe and peremptory measures should be taken to break down usurpations which have been allowed to exist too long, and have of course gained strength by delay. Ordinary civil process would not suffice to cope with the evil. It would be subject to interminable delays and loaded with technical difficulties. This, we admit, would not be a sufficient reason for abandoning the ordinary process of law in dealing with an ordinary civil government. But Mr. Johnson's creations are the children of military rule, and may very properly be destroyed by the species of law to which they owed their existence. Military usurpations are legitimately dealt with by martial law.

Between the two precedents of reconstruction—both by the exercise of military power, used, however, in the one case under the authority and restraint of civil law, and in the other case in utter disregard and defiance of law—our choice is made without hesitation. A despotism which claims its origin from a statute cannot, with any grace, assert its right to exist after the repeal of the statute; but one which springs from the will of a single man and is checked, or amplified by his uncontrolled decisions, is capable of indefinite extension and continuance. We shall seek, as far may be possible, to limit the scope and duration of military rule; but since it was unavoidable that it should exist under some conditions, we prefer it as enacted by Congress rather than as established by the President.

We have heretofore spoken of the evil influence of legalized disorder and oppression, such as we believe to exist in the South. The unavenged massacre at New Orleans, the applauded murders of Union soldiers in Georgia, the boasted "disappearance" of Northern men from Texas, the atrocious acquittal of Dr. Watson in Virginia, are but examples of a state of affairs constituting a precedent more damaging to republican government than any period of temporary military rule can be. The use of armed force to break up such monstrosities is no more inconsistent with republican institutions than is the use of the Italian army to break up Neapolitan brigandage inconsistent with constitutional government. The more thoroughly the work is done, the sooner can the ordinary forms of law be restored, and the States be left to govern themselves, as we shall rejoice to see them do.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1¼p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16¼

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26¼

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1¼ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.

Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26¼

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILEDELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH STRACK, deceased.

The petition of CHARLOTTA STRACK, widow of said decedent, having been filed to retain and hold of said estate the sum of $300, in cash, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, notice is hereby given that the same will be approved by said Court, on SATURDAY, March 9, 1867, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

THOMAS K. FINLETTER,
2 28 thsmw 4t* Attorney for Widow

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY.
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2[rp]¼ No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE
Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
DRAFTS ON NEW YORK
Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 20 3m

FINANCIAL.

NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3m4p

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
JUNE,
JULY, and
AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.............................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL,	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.............................$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities......50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.............................$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.............................$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.............................$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwf[rp] N. B. BROWNE, President,
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDINATION OF CHURCH OFFICERS.

Sermon by Rev. O. A. Bartholomew, Preached at the Twelfth Street Church of Christ, on Sunday Morning, March 3.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The subject selected by Mr. Bartholomew yesterday morning was, "Ordination of Church Officers." He said there were three questions connected with this subject which demanded Scriptural answers, namely:—What is ordination? who are proper subjects of ordination? and, who should conduct the ordination ceremony?

I. What is ordination, according to the Scriptures? This question can only be answered satisfactorily by a full examination and analysis of the various references to the subject in the New Testament. These are the following:—"Then the twelve called the multitude of the disciples, and said, It is not reason that we should leave the word of God and serve tables, wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom, whom we may appoint (Greek, ordain,) over this business. And the saying pleased the whole multitude; and they chose (elected) Stephen, a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit, and Philip, and Procharus, and Nicanor, and Timon, and Parmenas, and Nicholas, a proselyte of Antioch, whom they set before the apostles; and when they had prayed they laid hands on them."—Acts vi, 2-6. "Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers; and as they ministered to the Lord fasted, the Holy Spirit said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them. And when they had fasted, and prayed, and laid hands on them, they sent them away."—Acts xiii, 1-3. "And when they (Saul and Barnabas) had ordained them elders in every church, and had prayed, with fasting, they commended them to the Lord, in whom they believed."—Acts xiv. 23. "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock over which the Holy Spirit hath made (Greek, ordained) you overseer."—Acts xx, 28. "For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou shouldst set in order the things that are wanting, and ordain elders in every city."—Titus 1. 5. From these Scriptures, which are all that refer directly to this subject, the following conclusions may be logically drawn:—

1. Ordination is not the same as election. The inspired historian informs us that soon after the formation of the Church in Jerusalem, and while it was still under the care, both spiritually and temporally, of the Apostles, there arose a complaint that some of the poor were not properly cared for. As soon as this complaint came to the ears of the Apostles, they called upon the whole congregation of the disciples to look out among them, or elect seven men possessing certain qualifications whom they (the Apostles), might appoint, or ordain, to attend to the temporal wants of the Church, so that they might continue to devote themselves especially to the spiritual matters. It will be observed that with this election the Apostles had nothing to do, except to specify the qualification necessary for the office about to be filled; while, on the other hand, the people had nothing to do with the ordination. The multitude of the believers elected, and the Apostles ordained; therefore election and ordination are not identical. But if election and ordination could be shown to be the same, then it would necessarily follow that a church has no voice in the selection of its officers; for Paul and Barnabas ordained elders in every church which they visited; and Titus was left in Crete for the special purpose of setting in order the things that were wanting, and ordaining elders in every city where there was a church. Very few Protestants will agree that the people have no choice as to who shall rule over them or serve them. I again conclude, therefore, that ordination is not the same as election.

2. It is also evident from the Scriptures before us, that no extraordinary or miraculous gifts are conferred by ordination. The only gift conferred, so far as we know, by the laying on of hands, was the gift of the Holy Spirit. But the seven holy men who were chosen as deacons or servants of the Church in Jerusalem, were full of the Holy Spirit in the only sense in which they were ever filled with it, before they were ordained by the Apostles; therefore no gifts were conferred in their ordination. The Apostle Paul had been in full possession of spiritual gifts for years before his ordination at Antioch. This we know, because he had been, in the highest sense, an apostle, which he could not have been without being in possession of spiritual gifts which were declared by him to be the signs of an apostle. 2 Cor. xii, 12.

Barnabas, who was also ordained at the same time that Paul was, is once or twice called an Apostle; yet we know that he was only an Apostle of the Church at Antioch. Nor did he ever, so far as we know, possess any miraculous gifts, either before or after his ordination. It is true that Luke, in the fifth chapter of Acts, speaks of Barnabas and Paul declaring what miracles and wonders God had wrought among the Gentiles by them. But by examining the history of the labors of these two men, we learn that the miracles and wonders were in reality performed by Paul, Barnabas being his associate, and in everything of an ordinary character his co-laborer. The word Apostle means a person deputed to execute some important business. It is usually *appropriated* to the inspired ambassadors of Christ, of whom Paul was one, who were miraculously qualified to establish the kingdom of Christ on earth. In the case under consideration, however, it is applied to Barnabas and Paul as those deputed by the Church at Antioch to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles. In other words, they were simply ordained and sent out as evangelists; and as such they visited various places, preached the Gospel to the people, taught many disciples, and ordained elders in every church. But we have not a single intimation that any of those ordained by them received any spiritual gifts. Titus was appointed to set in order the things that were wanting, and ordain elders in all the churches of Crete. But again, there is no evidence that any spiritual gifts were conferred, or even possessed by him. As there is no evidence in the Scriptures that miraculous gifts were ever conferred in ordination, I therefore conclude that the conferring of such gifts is not in any way connected with ordination.

3. Having now shown what ordination is not, I shall proceed to show that it is simply the Divinely appointed ceremony by which officers elect are formally inducted into office. This may be learned from an examination of some of the Greek words employed in the New Testament to express the act of ordination. In the sixth chapter of Acts and the first chapter of Titus the word *kathistemi* is used. This word, according to the best Greek Lexicons, means to place over, to appoint, to institute, to install. In the twentieth chapter of Acts, *tethemi* is used. It means to make, to place, to establish. The meaning is, that certain Elders of the Church at Ephesus had been ordained to the office of Overseer, or Bishop, by the direction of the Holy Spirit. In the fourteenth chapter of Acts, *cheirotoneo*, which signifies literally to raise up and extend the hand, is the word employed. This would seem, at first, to favor the idea that ordination is simply election, in which the voting is done by raising or extending the hand. But we must not forget that this act was performed by Paul and Barnabas alone; whereas, in election, the voting was done by the multitude. This ordination was, therefore, something which the Evangelists did by stretching out or extending the hand, with fasting and prayer. But this is precisely what was done by the Apostles in Jerusalem when they appointed or ordained certain men to an office to which they had been previously elected by the whole congregation. As before intimated, the same word which is rendered *appoint* in Acts vi, 3, is rendered *ordain* in Titus i, 5. In this case again it denotes, not the act of the people, but the act of a single man, Titus, the Evangelist. The meaning here, as elsewhere, is evidently this:—After the people had elected persons to the office of bishop or deacon who possessed the specified qualifications for such office, the evangelist was directed to solemnly and impressively install such persons in office by fasting, prayer, and the imposition of hands.

II. Who are proper subjects of ordination? Luke informs us that Paul sent and called the elders of the Church at Ephesus, and when they came, he told them to take heed to themselves and to all the flock over which the Holy Spirit had made or ordained them overseers, or bishops (Acts xx, 17, 28). Paul and Barnabas ordained elders in every church visited by them (ch. xiv, 23). Titus was left in Crete with instructions from an inspired apostle, to ordain elders in every city where a church had been planted (Titus i, 5). Thus it appears that certain elders, or men of superior fitness for office, were originally considered proper subjects of ordination. But the elders, when ordained, became overseers or bishops. This is plainly declared in reference to the Ephesian elders. It is also clearly taught in the letter to Titus; for immediately after the order to ordain elders, the apostle introduces the necessary qualifications for the office of bishop (Titus i, 5, 9). Hence it follows that only such elders as passes the Scriptural qualifications for a bishop are proper subjects of ordination to this office. These qualifications are, that he must be of good behavior, sober, patient, temperate, just, holy, hospitable, apt to teach, able to exhort and to convince the gainsayers, of good reputation without, the husband of but one wife, not a new convert, not soon angry, not self-willed, not given to wine, not a brawler, not a striker, not greedy of base gain, a good ruler in his own house, blameless. Such an elder as here described may be ordained, or installed in the office of bishop or overseer. But it has been seen that there is another office in the Church of God, namely, the deacon's office. It is true that the word deacon does not occur in the 6th of Acts, to which attention has been called, but the same work there referred to is called the office of a deacon twice, in the 3d chapter of First Timothy. The Apostle there says—"They that have used the office of a deacon well, purchase to themselves a good degree, and great boldness in the faith which is in Chris. Jesus" (v. 13). Again, "And let the first be proved; then let them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless" (v. 10). The same Apostle also addresses all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons (Phil. 1, 6). It cannot be questioned, therefore, that the deacon is as strictly an officer as the bishop. And as ordination is simply instalment in office, it follows that, before any man can be truly a scriptural deacon, he must be inducted into the office by ordination, or the imposition of hands, with fasting and prayer. This conclusion is fully confirmed by the history of the selection and appointment of the seven holy men in the Church in Jerusalem. Some of the Grecian brethren murmured because their widows were neglected. This complaint being made known to the Apostles, they immediately commanded the congregation to select seven men of honest report, and full of the Holy Spirit, whom they might appoint over the temporal affairs of the church. The selection was made, and the persons chosen or elected were placed before the Apostles, who, when they had prayed, laid hands on them, and thus formally installed them in the office to which the congregation had elected them. It will be observed that these persons were ordained immediately after their election, whereas Paul directs Timothy to let them first be proved; then let them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless. But this apparent discrepancy is readily accounted for by remembering that the inspiration of the Apostles enabled them to decide at once whether the men to be ordained were qualified for the office or not; while the lack of inspiration in Timothy forbade his knowing this until their fitness had been demonstrated. Evangelists of the present day being uninspired also, should heed the instruction of the Apostle to lay hands suddenly on no man.

Bishops and deacons are the only regular officers in the Church of Christ; yet it is the duty of every congregation that can do so, to send out one or more men to preach the Gospel and establish other congregations. Such men are organs of the Church by which they are sent out; and are, therefore, in a certain sense, officers of such Church. They are usually denominated Evangelists. Being officers of the Church, they too are proper subjects of ordination. The account of the ordination and work of Paul and Barnabas, given in the thirteenth chapter of Acts, confirms this position. It is only, however, when such persons are sent out by a congregation to perform some definite work that ordination is necessary; for we are told that the whole congregation of Jerusalem, except the Apostles, went everywhere preaching the Word (Acts viii, 4). Of course the preachers were not ordained. At least it is exceedingly improbable.

III. Who should conduct the ordination ceremony? The Ephesian elders were ordained bishops or overseers by the Holy Spirit. But it cannot be true that He either fasted, prayed, or imposed hands. The meaning here is, that the Holy Spirit had required or directed the ordination. This fact shows that ordination is a Divine appointment, no matter who the agents may be. The inspired apostles were the agents who conducted the ceremony when the deacons were ordained in Jerusalem. Certain prophets and teachers, whether inspired or not cannot be determined, conducted the ceremony when, by the direction of the Holy Spirit, Paul and Barnabas were ordained to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles, and ordain elders in every church. Timothy was ordained by the laying on of the hands of the presbytery or eldership. And Titus, an uninspired evangelist, was directed by an inspired apostle to ordain elders in every city of Crete.

Thus has the Holy Spirit employed as His agents in ordaining officers for the Church—first, Apostles; second, the Presbytery, consisting doubtless of prophets, teachers, and bishops; and, third, uninspired Evangelists, Prophets, and Apostles have ceased. But bishops, evangelists, and pastors and teachers remain. By pastors and teachers I understand the Scriptures to mean the presiding, visiting, and preaching bishops of congregations. Where there are bishops, then, in a congregation, they should conduct the ordination ceremony, the pastor presiding for the sake of good order. But where a congregation has not yet been set in order by the ordination of elders to the offices of bishop and deacon, an evangelist should conduct the ordination ceremony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER STREET,

And No. 141 DOCK Street

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8½

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14½

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets'
Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24½

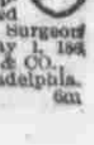
COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES Alley.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866.



Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Wm W. ALLEN & CO.
409 WALNUT ST — INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT — PHILADELPHIA
INSURANCE AGENTS.

WM. W. ALLEN, JOS. TILLINGHAST.

PEOPLE'S
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000·00
Paid up in full	200,000·00

ASSETS.

Value, or nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	50,400·06
Cash on hand and in Bank	12,954·41
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	204·65
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate	57,520·00
United Sattes and other Bonds. Par Value, Market Value. 29,100·00 281,741·00	281,741·00
Amount of Stock held by the Company as collateral security for Loans. Par Value. Market Value. 27,150·00 31,270·00	26,650·00
Amount of interest on Investments made by the Company, due and unpaid and accrued	2,160·00
Amount due for Rents, including not accrued	898·50
Revenue Stamps on hand	150·00
Office Furniture	1,298·95
Total Assetts	433,877·51

INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$226,220·16
Interest received from investments	24,193·52
Amount of Income of Company from Rents	3,579·50
	$253,993·18

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	$162,201·75
Amount of Return Premiums	9,250·96
Amount of Dividends paid during the year	24,000·00
Amount of Expenses paid during year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of Company	43,900·97
Amounts of Taxes paid the Company, including Stamps and United States Taxes	11,482·11
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company divided on old Mutual Policies	6,243·74

LIABILITIES, NONE.

HENRY CHAPIN, PRESIDENT.
AUGUSTUS N. CURRIER, SECRETARY.

State of Massachusetts, county of Worcester, ss.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
3 1 fmw3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wm W. ALLEN & CO.
409 WALNUT ST — INSURANCES EFFECTED TO ANY AMOUNT — PHILADELPHIA
INSURANCE AGENTS.

WM. W. ALLEN, JOS. TILLINGHAST.

ATLANTIC
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. 328

The following statement of the condition of the Company on the 31st of December, A. D. 1866, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly.

CAPITAL.

Authorized	$200,000·00
Paid in full	200,300·00

ASSETS.

Value, or nearly as may be, of the Real Estate held by the Company	$1,100·00
Amount of Cash on hand	6,866·10
Amount of Cash in Bank	5,944·47
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	8,322·74
Amount of United States and other bonds (par value, $244,350·00; market value, $258,068·00)	258,068·00
Amount of Premium Notes unpaid	2,085·00
	$282,386·31

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses during the year, which have been paid	$88,591·14
Amount of losses during the year, which have not been settled	19,033·09
Amount of losses reported and not acted on	10,226·00
Amount of Dividends declared	4,200·00
Amount of Dividends declared, due and unpaid	500·00

INCOME.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	$109,531·72
Amount of Interest money received from Investments	1,104·87
Amount of Income of Company from Dividends	19,954·50

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of losses paid during the year	$100,844·53
Amount of losses paid during the year, which accrued prior to the year	1,789·44
Amount of reinsurance Premiums	1,729·57
Amount of Return Premiums	7,218·37
Amount of Dividends paid during the year	4,405·00
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	17,904·73
Amount of Taxes paid by Company	5,154·77
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	5,526·02

SUCHET MANRAN, PRESIDENT.
J. S. PARRISH, SECRETARY.

WILLIAM W. ALLEN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BUILDING,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
3 1 fmw3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN
HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA,

SOUTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461·81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,
$766,537·80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO
$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	L. M. Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,	William J. Howard,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	George W. Hill,
P. B. Mingle,	John M. Chesnut,

John Wanamaker.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON,
2 11 mthst4 1] **Secretary and Treasurer.**

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date.

$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw§ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS..............$136,210·89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.
DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier,	William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone,	Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather,	Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman,	Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack,	Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Gaskill.	Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. [2 28 1m

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000.
DIVIDEND IN 1866, 40 PER CENT.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRANARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y
A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 31y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan. 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $511,102·26; Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11§

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. [8 11§m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw§t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.

Also, Silk Velvet, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18§

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,

NEW YORK.
Factory, Hudson City, N. J.
WHOLESALE SALESROOM,
No. 34 JOHN Street, N. Y.

All styles and grades of Lead Pencils of superior quality are manufactured, and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

The Pencils are to be had of all the principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

[TESTIMONIAL.]
SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the FABER polygrade lead pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but after a thorough trial of the AMERICAN POLYGRADE LEAD PENCILS manufactured by the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO., N. Y., I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the FABER or the old ENGLISH CUMBERLAND lead pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign mart for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, etc.

All Pencils are stamped—
"AMERICAN LD PENCIL CO., N. Y."

None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it 10 11mwfm

LETTER FROM PITTSBURG.

Journalistic—The Connellsville Railroad Again—The Western Trade—Soldiers' Fair—Murdoch's Reading, Etc.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, March 1.

In my last, I mentioned that the *Evening Journal* had breathed its last. It now appears that

"It was not dead, but sleeping."

After two days had elapsed, the paper again made its appearance on the street, and it bids fair to occupy a place among the journals of Pittsburg for some time to come.

My brief mention of the feeling here in regard to the defeat of the Connellsville Railroad bill has created some stir among our business men, and the TELEGRAPH was in demand, with none on hand at any price. I speak simply the truth, when I say that the whole of the matter is laid at the hands of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. This corporation, wielding such a tremendous influence as it does, absolutely governs the internal improvement, and commerce of the State, and what it says shall not be, or whatever interferes with the monopoly which they hold in their hands, generally comes to nothing.

Men frequently wonder how it is that the city of Philadelphia, year after year, gradually but surely loses the trade of the Western merchants. The solution is, that goods can be bought and forwarded to almost any point West for less money than they can be transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They regulate the prices, and do about as they please, and so far as Philadelphia is concerned, there is no hope for it.

You now have the Eastern travellers passing around your beautiful city without deigning to say so much as "How do you do?" And it will not be long ere you will have Western men doing the same thing. The Allegheny Valley Railroad is being extended over the mountains at a grade of twenty-five feet to the mile, and as soon as this is accomplished, Western men, instead of visiting Philadelphia via the Pennsylvania road, will go direct by the new route to the city of New York. There is a determination on the part of the business men in this section of the country to break up the Pennsylvania Central monopoly, and they will let no opportunity pass wherein there is a mite of substance that will assist in the consummation of their object. This all comes of the efforts of the Central against the Connellsville extension, a measure that was eminently just, and of the utmost importance to the business interests of the great Northwest.

The great Fair to be held at the City Hall, commencing on the 18th instant, is fast becoming a matter of considerable interest among the people. Contributions are being handed in, and a magnificent new hose carriage has been purchased at a cost of $2000, which will be presented to the company having the highest number of votes cast in its favor. The concern is styled "The Allegheny County Monument Association." The officers are:—President, Major-General James S. Negley; Vice-President, General A. L. Pearson; Secretary, Horace Snowden, Esq., of the Associated Press; Treasurer, James Park, Esq., Jr.

The day on which the great boat races are to come off is not yet definitely known. The first takes place between the celebrated oarsmen Hamill and Brown; the second between Messrs. Chambers and Kelley. As both parties are well known to the "sporting" community as gentlemen of considerable endurance and ability, I suppose the race will be an exciting one. Of course THE TELEGRAPH will know all about it in due time.

I attended Murdoch's first lecture last night. His subject was "Shakespeare and the Bible." The house was crowded to its greatest capacity by wealth and beauty, and the gentleman was listened to with the greatest attention. He insisted that the "immortal bard" obtained most of his beautiful ideas from the Bible, and quoted numerous passages from it and the plays of Shakespeare to bear him out in his assertions. The idea, although not a new one, was novel in this section, and numerous Church people, including ministers, were present. Many of them never having been inside of the walls of a theatre, appeared astonished at the lecturer's delineations of the different characters of Shakespeare's creation, and the passion and tenderness which he alternately threw into the different parts of his discourse, were marked by a sort of electricity which ran through the audience, and awoke a feeling of sympathy for the character which it was almost impossible to resist. In every particular the lecture was a success, and the thanks of the community are certainly due the Mercantile Library for these refining and delightful entertainments. To-night Mr. Murdoch gives "An Evening with Sir Walter Scott;" to-morrow night is devoted to "Prose and Poetry."

Business continues dull, and so does the weather.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "JAPS" AT THE ACADEMY.—Risley & Maguire's great Imperial Japanese Troupe will begin a brief engagement to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. The performances of this troupe have been very successful in San Francisco, and the feats performed are said to be original, singular, and startling. Everybody should secure seats to-day to avoid the rush to-morrow. Tickets and seats can be purchased at Risley's News Exchange in the Continental Hotel.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Miss Kate Reignolds, a very pleasing actress, commences an engagement, and she will produce a new play translated and arranged from the Italian expressly for her, called *The Queen of the Silver Ivy*. She will be supported by Mr. Frank Lawler, the new "leading man" of this establishment, and also by the entire company.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*True to the Core* was produced on Saturday night to a very fine house, and it was observed with great attention. The piece is one of considerable merit, being carefully and pleasantly written; is full of bright and beautiful thoughts and fine situations, and has a very explicit plot. The only regret expressed was that the "prize drama" should have been produced without new and appropriate scenery. *True to the Core* is an historical picture of the failure of the Spanish Amada to conquer England. It is founded on very respectable probabilities, but not upon fact. The bluff bravery of "Lord Howard," of "Effingham," and the gracious toleration of "Queen Bess," are strikingly portrayed in the play, and the stubborn patriotism of an English coast and river pilot is truthfully and strikingly drawn. Mr. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Walcot, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Ben. Young, Miss Graham, and Miss Leonie Arlington are all admirable in their *roles*, and with a little better acquaintance with the new piece, will make it entirely acceptable.

True to the Core will be repeated to-night. Mr. Davenport will also appear as "Sir Edward Mortimer" in the *Iron Chest*, a *role* that Edmund Kean has made immortal.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Ours* has been very successful during the past week, and will be performed every evening this week. It is one of the most popular novelties that Mrs. John Drew has ever brought out. Mrs. Drew plays the arduous part of "Mary Netley," assisted by all the favorites of the company.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Mad'lle La Rose, Mad'lle Louise, "The Drummer Girl of the Army of the Potomac," appear for the first time to-night, with the great Variety Troupe.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY will run *Italian Airs at the Academy*, *Laughing Gas*, and other pleasant things this week.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOMELY FURnished House, No. 2039 Walnut street, replete with all modern conveniences.

Also, a Country Seat beautifully situated, within ten miles of the city, containing about twenty acres. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,
No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

2 27 tfrp

GERMANTOWN—TO RENT, ON TULPOHOCKEN Street, a furnished double House for two years from May 15 next. Address

F. W., Germantown.

3 4 2t*

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The Organization.

At 12·15 Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved to go into an election for Speaker.

Mr. Brooks objected, as sixteen States were unrepresented, and he said we were in the midst of a revolution, perhaps bloodless. Too little notice was given of this meeting. He would not call it a Rump Congress, but its acts would be the very "rump of rumps."

Mr. Dawes asked if President Pierce had not called Congress together at three days' notice.

Mr. Bromwell suggested that we had better organize, as the previous Congress had provided.

Mr. Brooks read a protest of the Democrats against the organization, and asked that it be put on the journal.

The Clerk declined to entertain any motion, or accept any paper before the organization.

Mr. Brooks then subsided.

Mr. F. Wood was anxious to get the floor, but failed.

Mr. Wilson replied to Mr. Brooks, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Wilson then nominated Schuyler Colfax for Speaker. (General applause.) The Democrats nominated Mr. Marshall, of Illinois.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) protested against the exclusion of the Southern members from the House, declaring that they had the right to participate in the organization.

Mr. Colfax was then elected Speaker by a *viva voce* vote. The vote stood:—

Election of Speaker.

Schuyler Colfax 120
Samuel S. Marshall 30

The result was loudly cheered when announced.

The Latest Rumors.

It is now stated that the President has signed the Bankrupt bill and the Woollen Tariff bill, and will sign the Army Appropriation bill.

Bills Killed, and How.

Quite a number of Senate bills, amended by the House, have been killed which it was expected would have been passed. Ten minutes, open session would have sufficed for their adoption by the Senate, but the last half hour was consumed in executive session in a debate on the confirmation of General Bartlett, of New York, as Minister to Stockholm. When it was noon by Mr. Wade's watch he declared the Senate adjourned, ignoring the fact that the clock had been stopped, as is the custom.

Indian Affairs.

Information has been received at the Indian Bureau, posititively contradicting the reported massacre at Fort Dodge.

New York Naval Officer.

No Naval Officer was nominated for New York.

Morrissey in the House.

At roll-call there was a sensation and laughter when Morrissey answered to his name.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments:—Collector of Customs at Boston, Thomas Russell; Appraiser of Merchandise at Philadelphia, Chas. M. Hurley; Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Seventh District of Pennsylvania, J. Lee Englehart; and Robert A. Gilmore, Postmaster at Chicago.

Senate Rejections.

The Senate rejected Frank McLaughlin as Postmaster at Philadelphia, and William B. Hurley, Surveyor-General at Nevada.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

When the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, the Senate was still in executive session. The doors were not opened until 12·15. The Thirty-ninth Congress had then been declared by the presiding officer adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate of the Fortieth Congress was called to order at 12·20 o'clock. Mr. Wade (Ohio), President *pro tem*, in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the first business in order was declared to be the qualifying of new Senators. They were sworn in in the following order:—Simon Cameron, Henry W. Corbett, Roscoe Conkling, James Harlan, Garrett Davis, Charles D. Drake, Timothy O. Howe, Oliver P. Morton, Justin S. Morrill, James W. Nye, James W. Patterson, Samuel C. Pomeroy, John Sherman, and Lyman Trumbull.

The Clerk called the name of Thomas Swann, but he was not present to respond.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) said if all the Senators had been qualified he would present the credentials of the Senators elect from Nebraska.

John M. Thayer and T. W. Tipton then came forward and were sworn in as Senators from the State of Nebraska.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate proceeded to classify the Senators from Nebraska. It was done by placing three slips of paper in a ballot-box, numbered 1, 2, and 3. The Senators drawing No. 1, to be classified with Senators going out March 4, 1869; No. 2, with those going out March 4, 1871, and No. 3 with those going out March 4, 1873.

Mr. Thayer drew class No. 2, and goes out in 1871. Mr. Tipton drew class No. 1, and goes out in 1869.

On motion it was ordered that the hour of the meeting of the Senate until otherwise ordered, shall be 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, a Committee, consisting of Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Buckalew, was appointed to wait upon the President and inquire if he had any communication to make to the Senate.

Ordered, that the Secretary of the Senate inform the House that the Senate is ready to proceed with business: and then, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate at 2 o'clock adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Colfax was elected Speaker, and was sworn into office by Mr. Dawes.

The Speaker then proceeded to administer the oath to members by States.

Mr. McPherson was elected Clerk.

The Speaker announced that the President had signed the bill in reference to wool and woollens; also, the Army Appropriation bill, with a protest. The message on that subject was read and laid on the table, and the House at 2 P. M. adjourned.

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Capture of Colonel O'Conner, the Fenian Chief.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Movements of Steamships.

QUEENSTOWN, March 4—Noon.—The steamship Australasian, from New York February 20, arrived here to-day.

The Fenians—Capture of Col. O'Conner, the Chief.

LONDON, March 4—Noon.—A despatch has been received here from Dublin, which announces the capture of the famous Colonel O'Conner, the leader of the late Fenian revolt in Ireland. He was overhauled by the authorities at Athlone, West Meath county, nearly two hundred miles from the scene of the insurrection.

France—Tradesmen's Strikes.

PARIS, March 4.—Strikes for higher wages among the operatives of France are very frequent. The cause is traceable to the increased price of food.

The Cretans—Garibaldi Going to Help Them.

FLORENCE, March 4.—Garibaldi, having sent his sons to Crete, promises now to go himself and take an army to aid Crete.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President signed the Army Appropriation bill under protest, owing to an objectionable clause.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Chief-Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—Kirk vs. Carr et al. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Hughes vs. Hughes. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Thompson, J.

Wistar vs. McManus et al. Decree reversed, demurrer overruled, and defendant ordered to answer interrogatories.

Bacon's appeal. Submitted.

Hartman and wife vs. Osborn et al. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Chief Justice Woodward.

Mrs. Hartman executed a bond and mortgage in her maiden name of Mary Ann Coleman, five days after her marriage to Hartman, and that these instruments were void is not to be questioned. The disability of a married woman to encumber her separate estate for the debt of another has been declared in many cases, and was repeated in respect of this very bond in Keene vs. Coleman, 3 Wr., 297.

But the question upon the record has respect to the judgment upon the mortgage rather than to the mortgage itself. The judgment was founded upon *nihils* returned to two *scire faciases*, an original and *alias* writ which issued against the mortgagor and true tenants. A *levari facias* was then issued upon the judgment, and the premises were sold, and conveyed by the Sheriff, not to the mortgagee, but to a purchaser who had no notice that the mortgager was a married woman. Neither the judgment nor the proceedings under it have been questioned by a writ of error, a motion to open or set them aside, or in any other manner whatever, and y question upon the trial of this cause was whether they could be impeached collaterally; not only is it a general doctrine of law that the judgments of Courts having jurisdiction of the subject matter cannot be inquired into in a collateral proceeding, except for fraud in the manner of obtaining the judgment writ. Several points have been noted that are specially applicable to judgments upon scire facias sur mortgage. For example, in Nace vs. Hallenback, 1 S. & R., 540, the assignee of a mortgage having obtained judgment against the mortgagor and terre tenants in a suit by scire facias, and afterwards become the purchaser of the premises at the Sheriff's sale, brought ejectment against a terre tenant who offered on the trial to prove that the mortgage had been satisfied before the judgment, but his evidence was held to be inadmissible. In Blythe v. Richards, 10 S. & R. 261, which was ejectment by a mortgagee who had purchased at the Sheriff's sale, the defendent was not permitted to show that the scire facias had not been served, nor that the mortgage money for which judgment had been recovered by default had been paid.

In Cassey vs. Latimer 5 S. & R. 211, we have the point directly ruled, that the validity of a judgment founded upon two *nihils* to successive scire faciases sur mortgage cannot be impeached on a subsequent ejectment. The offer there was to show that the mortgagor was in possession of the premises when the scire facias issued, and therefore was entitled to personal service; but, said this Court, if the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas was erroneous, it should have been reversed, on a writ of error, but remaining in full force that Court cannot now inquire into any errors which are alleged to exist. The act of 1705 which gives the *scire facias* does not fix the effect of two *nihils*, but in practice they are considered equivalent to a garnishment or a return of *scire feci* by the Sheriff; and in Warder vs. Tainter, 4 Watts, 270, a mortgagor, dead before the first *scire facias* issued, was held to be alive for the purposes of the judgment, and well secured after two *nihils* and judgment thereupon.

These cases are all striking illustrations of the conclusive effect of the proceedings upon mortgages under the act of 1705. The *scire facias* is no further a proceeding *in personam* than as it is directed against the mortgagor or others claiming under him, which entitles them to the notice prescribed by the act of Assembly or its equivalent, which two *nihils* are, and for the rest it is a proceeding in rem to foreclose the equity of redemption, and to convert the pledge into money. And the effect of the proceeding says the act shall be that the purchaser "shall and may hold and enjoy the lands, with their appurtenances, for such estate or estates as they were sold, clearly discharged and freed from all equity and benefit of redemption, and all other incumbrances made or suffered by the mortgagors, or their heirs or assignees." The writ must issue against the mortgagor, or his heirs, executors, or administrators, and its effect when followed out to a sale, is to extinguish the equity of redemption, and to transfer to the purchaser as fully as it existed in the mortgagor at the date of the mortgage. And this transfer, be it observed, is made by the judgment and the sale thereon, and not by virtue of the mortgage. What avails the objection then, that the mortgage was null and void, or for any reason was inadequate as an instrument of transfer? The inadequacy of the mortgage might well have been argued by the suit by *scire facias*, but after that has been permitted to rise into an unquestioned judgment, the mortgage is merged into it, and is no longer open to attack.

These proceedings upon mortgages under the act of 1705 are to be distinguished from judgments on bond against married women, which was the case of Donahue vs. Scott, 3 Wharton, 309, and of Caldwell vs. Walters, 6 H., 79, and also from cases of which Knox vs. Flach, 10 H., 337, is a type.

These were proceedings purely *in personam*, where the disability appeared of record, and in Caldwell vs. Walters the purchaser had notice of the disability, but here the proceeding was principally *in rem*, and the record imputed no disability of the only person sued. Mary Ann Coleman was the mortgager, and the purchaser had no notice that she was a married woman when she made the mortgage. She was properly sued, because she was the mortgagor. The process was according to the act of Assembly, and the effect of two *nihils* was to subject her estate to Sheriff's sale. As to this record she is Mary Ann Coleman still—unmarried and *sui juris*, just as the dead mortgagor in Tainter vs. Warden was made alive for the purposes of their writ. A writ of error to the judgment on the mortgage would have made the death in the one instance, and the marriage in the other, an unavailable defect, but without that the judgment stands as it was rendered.

The judgment is affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Distilling Machinery, in which John McCullen was claimant. Before reported. Verdict for claimant.

The United States vs. McNichols and McBride. The defendants are charged with keeping an illicit distillery, that is carrying on the business without having paid the required tax. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Desertion cases were heard in the old court-room to-day.

City vs. Robert Green. Ordered to pay $5 per week for the support of his wife and child.

City vs. Thomas Conyers. Ordered to pay $5 per week for the support of his wife and two children.

City vs. Nathan Bramleer. Dismissed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Brewster and Pierce.—Motions for new trials were argued this morning.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—As might have been expected, the new Court House was very much crowded this morning. Every seat was filled in those parts of the room that are intended for spectators and witnesses; and the bar, literally speaking, was jammed. Every member of the bar entered with a smile of satisfaction, showing plainly that he appreciated the change from the old Quarter Sessions to this large and commodious room.

Before proceeding with the business, Judge Ludlow requested every one to be silent, saying at the same time that an officer had been directed to enforce and preserve strict order throughout the room.

THE FIRST CASE OF AN ACQUITTAL.

James C. McElroy and Thomas McManus, were acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a ham belonging to Sellers & Co. The two boys when arraigned plead guilty. But they afterwards withdrew their plea, and the District Attorney, saying that the prosecutors had expressed a wish that the boys should not be prosecuted, submitted the bill without evidence. The boys were not seen to commit the theft, but were arrested on suspicion.

Mary McGinnis was charged with the larceny of belonging to Patrick McGinnis. The defendant, who was not formerly Mrs. McGinnis, kept a grocery store in Melvin street, and did a very pretty, neat little business. Mr. McGinnis, an old gentleman, was a good customer of the grocery store. He got his groceries from her, and would by weekly instalments give her money, until finally he had placed in her hands $162. But he was still in her debt. About this time the defendant married Mr. McGinnis' son; and the old gentleman, thinking the grocer had also married in the family, said that as it was all in the family, he should not be charged for his groceries, and therefore demanded his money back again. But the money was gone. The lady had considered that the money was paid for the goods she had let the old gentleman have; and, as her own, she had used as her business or pleasure required. But the prosecution said he did not owe the defendants, having paid for every item of goods as he received it. On trial.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$1000 C & A 6s, '83	88½	100 sh Reading R.b30	51¼
$500 Tioga R 7s	95	100 sh Susq Cnl	14¼
$750 Sch N 7 p c b l	84	16 sh Lit Sch R	33
300 sh Phil & Erie..30	28¾	18 sh Penna R	56¼
200 do ..s5	28¾	2 do ..c	56½
200 do ..s5	28½	300 sh Hestonvilles.5	13¾
1000 sh Dalzell Oil...ls	·69		
SECOND BOARD.			
$5000 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Cata Prf......2d	30
$2000 do. New	101¾	100 do	30
$1000 do. New	101½	300 do ..b10	30
$2000 do. New	101¼	100 sh Read R....b30	51 3-10
16 sh Miners' Bk Pot	55	100 do ..b30	51¼
27 sh C & Am R scr	71½	100 sh Phila & Erie	28½

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN.
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES.
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached Muslins at lowest prices—Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Ameskeag, Forestdale, Superior Shirting, etc.
Pilow-Case Muslin, 25 cents.
1 case fast color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
1 bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs 12½ cents.
English Mourning Prints, a bargain.
Plaid Poil de Chevres, spring colors, 25 cents.
New style Spring Delaines and Chintzes
Fast color Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Unbleached Table Linens, 50 and 65 cents.
Linen Towels, all prices, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Nursery Diapers, Apron Birdeye, Huckaback, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65 and 75c.
Cheapest Black Alpacas in the city.
Best Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 65, 69c., etc.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31 to 62½ cents.
Handsome Striped Nainsook from auction, 50 cents.
Cambric Jaconet, Victoria Lawns, etc.
Full line Hamburg Edgings, from New York.
Honey Comb Quilts, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

[HAVE JUST OPENED]

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 22]

JUST OPENED,

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
FOULARD SILKS,
GREY MATERIALS FOR WALKING SUITS.
BLACK MOHAIRS AND POPLINS,
FIGURED PIQUES AND PERCALES,
BUFF AND WHITE PIQUES,
FANCY CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

Together with our full assortment of

DOMESTICS. [3 2 smwtf

JOHN W. THOMAS,

NOS. 405 AND 407 N. SECOND STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.

Appreciating the advantage of opening

A NEW STORE

WITH A NEW STOCK, I AM SELLIN

WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, ETC. ETC.,

At a sacrifice, prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

GIRARD ROW,

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP!

NO LIME OR SALT NECESSARY!

By saving and using your waste grease.

Buy one Paper Box of the

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.'S

REFINED SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE,

It will make 8 pounds of hard and economical Soap, or 175 pounds of the very best Soft Soap, for TWENTY CENTS PER BOX.

Warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

For sale at all respectable Drug and Grocery Stores.

FERGUSSON & SMITH,
BROKERS,

3 2 3t No. 43 South FRONT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEPHEN ON PLEADING.

A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLES OF PLEADING

IN CIVIL ACTIONS;

Comprising a Summary View of the Whole Proceedings in a Suit at Law.

BY HENRY JOHN STEPHEN,

SERGEANT AT LAW.

NINTH AMERICAN EDITION.

With Notes and Additions from the London Editions,

BY FRANKLIN FISKE HEARD,

OF THE BOSTON BAR.

8vo. Price, $6.

Just published by

KAY & BROTHER,

No. 19 South SIXTH Street,

2 27 fmw3t Philadelphia.

THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

AGENTS WANTED

In every city, town, county, and State of the Union to canvass for this work. This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime, FROM ITS CONCEPTION, IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF BOOTH. Has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For circulars, canvassing numbers, and all other information, address "L. C. BAKER, Post Office Box 280, Philadelphia."

This work will be ready for delivery on the first day of May.

N. B.—None but those thoroughly conversant with the business, and with good reference as to character and responsibility, need apply. 3 2 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

PRICES REDUCED.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Have just received an invoice of

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,

Made especially for them, which they guarantee to be unsurpassed in quality by any watch in the American market. They also invite attention to their very complete assortment of

SILVER-WARE FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

PLATED-WARE

OF BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. [2 22 smwimrp

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS

In the following order, commencing

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

A, B, and C	March 4 and 5.
D, E, and F	" 6 " 7.
G, H, I, and J	" 8 " 9.
K, L, and M	" 11 " 12.
Mc, N, O, and P	" 13 " 14.
Q, R, and S	" 15 " 16.
T, U, and V	" 18 " 19.
W, X, Y, and Z	" 20.

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,

United States Pension Agent.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.

OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 8 1m

STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. [2 28 1m

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street

1 26 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS GAITERS, ETC.,

On Thursday Morning,

March 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's calf, kip, grain, and buff boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also a large and superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's calf, kid, buff, grain, and morocco heeled boots, shoes, balmorals, gaiters, etc.; from the City and Eastern manufacture, to which the early attention of buyers is called. 3 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING-BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 5, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class City and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 1 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF DECORATED CHINA-WARE, TOILET SETS, ETC.,

Tuesday Morning,

March 5, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a full assortment of decorated French China dinner and tea sets, full toilet sets, gold band cups and saucers, etc. etc. 3 3 2t

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart,
Thomas Cole,
Andreas Achenbach,
E. Verboeckhoven,
A. Guillemin,
Eugene de Block,
J. Patrois,
David Denoter,
Theodore Frere,
Count de Bylandt,
C. dell Acqua,
Gus de Ieughe,
F. E. Meyerheim,
J. W. Preyer,
M'me Ronner,
A. Van Hamme,
Laurent de Beul,
Sonderland,
De Vogel,
Roffiæn,
Van Wyngærdt,
H. L. Rolfe,
W. Bromley,
J. H. Dell,
Vertin,
De Vaux,
Stevens,
Von Raven,
Brandenburg,
Kuwasseg,
Lanfont de Metz,
Kluyvers,
Le Ray,
Leickert,
Paul Weber,
Andre Plumot,
Stroebel,
Rossiter,
W. Weir,
W. Shayer, Sr.,
G. Shalders,
E. C Barnes,
C. Verlat,
Baron,
Coutourier,
Louis Lasalle,
Paul Soyer,
Hein Burgers,
M'me Pages,
Rosiers,
Carabain,
Eversen,
B. C. Koekkoek,
Musin,
Von Sebin,
Ebel,
Verschuur,
Diliens,
Seignac,
Kruseman,
Auffray,
Professor Grund,
Zimmerman,
De Vigne,
De Vos,
De Leub,
Clara Van Wille,
L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

THIRD SALE OF MESSRS. DEAKINS & SONS' FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

On Monday and Tuesday Mornings,

March 4 and 5, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold an entire stock of fine silver plated ware, received direct from the celebrated works of Joseph Deakins & Sons, Sheffield.

The stock comprises epergnes, salmon dishes, tea services, covered dishes, venison dishes, walters, kettles, and stands; wines, butter and bread platters, flower vases, soup tureens, teapots, and stands.

Also, table cutlery, plain and silver, plated King pattern, beaded and plain forks, and spoons of every variety.

This stock comprises the largest and most elegant assortment ever offered at public sale.

On exhibition Friday and Saturday. [2 28 3t

THIRD SALE OF FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, SHOW-CASE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the Auction store, will be sold the balance of a stock of fine gold jewelry, gold and silver watches, etc. Also, one fine plate-glass silver-mounted counter show-case. [3 4 2t

The goods can be examined early on day of sale.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. -- Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 28

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers and by separate handbills.

Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.

Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit,

On Wednesday morning,

March 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of new and seasonable goods for spring sales. 3 2 3t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

Sale on Tuesday Morning,

Commencing at 10 o'clock,

WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, TABLE GLASSWARE, LAMPS, ETC.

In open lots, suitable for retail storekeepers.

FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

An invoice comprising Vases, Cups and Saucers, Ruby Glassware, Liquor Sets, Chicken Boxes, Egg Cups, Molasses Jugs, Marbles, etc. etc.

PATENT FRENCH TINNED WARE, ETC.

Also, an invoice of Patent French Tinned Hollow Ware, Japanned Ware, Spoons, Ladles, Basins, etc. etc. 3 2 2t

LOST.

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 1 18

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp